It is reported that the remains of the RUSSIAN FLEET are headed for Victoria with the intention of demolishing TOGO SUNDAES at
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Look for the sign of the Camel.

The Daily Colonist.

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VOL. XCIV. NO. 13 VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1905. FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR.

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Fine quality French kid in a variety of colors as white, cream, brown, black, etc., set off with beautiful French designed buckles and ornaments.

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This is the prettiest line of Ladies' Hat Pins we have ever placed in stock. In fact they are the prettiest we have ever seen. You will wonder at the effect produced at such little price—

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Matrix Torquoise Pearl, etc., set off with tasty floral designs, etc., etc.

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GOLD LION COCKTAILS, per bottle	$1.25
VICTORIA LAGER BEER, 2 quarts	25c.
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FRENCH CLARET, per gallon	$1.25
ST. AUGUSTINE PORT, per bottle	50c.

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Pure Paint at a Small Profit

Let us give you an estimate on the cost of painting your house.

We have the men,
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Sales increasing every day. See instructions on inside of wrapper for latest and quickest method of washing clothes.

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DUNDEE
A WHIFF OF HEATHER. WHISKY.
The Hudson's Bay Co., Sole Agents for B.C.

CHICK FOOD

The proper food for chicks at this time of the year. Sold in any quantity. TRY SOME.
THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Week At Ottawa

Telegraphic Resume of Past Six Days at the Federal Capital.

Auditor General Again Makes a Protest Against Slip Shod Methods.

Discrimination Against British Manifest in Recent Immigration Scheme.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, June 24.—Judge Anglin's decision in the Pere Marquette railway case has greatly perturbed members of the government owing to the complications that are likely to follow. Simply because the information was laid in a certain way, Judge Anglin declared there could be no appeal from his finding. Officials of the department of justice are endeavoring to ascertain what method can be adopted to get the opinion of a higher court. It may be that a case will be stated to the Supreme court, and there are some who say the government will send the matter direct to the privy council. Anyway until such time as a contrary opinion is given, Judge Anglin's judgment will hold good, and there can be no further deportations until the higher body gives its opinions.

Mr. Foster made a powerful speech this week upon the action of the department of the interior in issuing scrip to halfbreeds who went to the States in 1885. As soon as it was known that these men were to get scrip, which is good for 160 acres in each case, it was bought for a mere song. One, McDonald, of Winnipeg, is the man in whose name the scrip has been acquired, but it is said he is acting for two prominent men in Manitoba and that as a result of their astuteness, coupled with the juggling of departmental regulations, they have acquired 25,000 acres worth $10 an acre. The country has not yet heard the last of this matter.

The government is about to enter upon an extensive scheme for the development of Yoko Park reserve. Mr. Oliver said this week that new roads, bridges and paths will be constructed at a cost of $12,000, and an effort will be made to render the park as attractive as Banff.

The discussion in the House on the autonomy bill this week showed that the government firmly adheres to its intention of gerrymandering the boundaries of the constituencies of the two new provinces in such a way that, if at all possible, they will return Liberal governments at the first election. Mr. McCarthy, of Calgary, in an able speech, showed clearly the unfairness of the government's proposals and desired to have the question dealt with by a commission of three judges, as suggested by the Laurier government in 1899, when it was proposed to redistribute some of the ridings of western Ontario. This amendment was negatived, but the opposition, on the third reading next week, will submit several more amendments.

Commercial Treaty With Japan

The government's decision to seek the advantages of the Anglo-Japanese treaty has aroused a great deal of interest. Consul General Nosse is greatly pleased over this step of the minister, as he has been advocating it for a long time and he realizes that it will save him a good deal of worry in not having to be perpetually badgering the ministers to secure the disallowance of restrictive legislation against the Japanese.

One of the features of the week has been Auditor General Macdougall's positive declaration that unless the Audit Act is amended at the present session he must emphatically decline to serve any longer as the "watch dog" of the treasury. Mr. Macdougall has the most gloomy forebodings as to possible raids upon the public treasury in connection with the new transcontinental railway unless the auditor general is given ample powers.

It is freely stated that the present commissioners are losing no opportunity in utilizing their positions to advance the interests of the Liberal party. One of the smallest things that has come to light has been the placing of a large order for supplies in the city of London just previous to Hon. Mr. Hyman's election, these supplies being destined for the district north of Ottawa, and could have been just as readily purchased here or in Montreal and thus saved the long hauls from western Ontario.

The discovery of two men in the Rockcliffe military camp who had been subjected to smallpox contagion at Sault Ste. Marie, led to their being removed last night to the Isolation hospital. With them were sent half a dozen companions of the same squadron.

The government's answer on Monday to Ralph Smith's question as to their view of Judge Anglin's dicision is looked forward to with a great deal of interest. It is believed the government will announce a test appeal.

Discrimination Against British

Information elicited the other day by Mr. Uriah Wilson respecting the extraordinary contract made by the department of the interior with the combination steamship agents of Amsterdam, Holland, who have formed themselves into a concern known as the North Atlantic Trading Company, has aroused considerable interest. A startling feature of the contract is that the government is to pay the company a bonus of £1 for every man, woman and child of the agricultural class coming to Canada from continental Europe, whereas a bonus of only $1.75 is paid by the government to steamship agents in Great Britain upon British emigrants booked to Canada. The company named is permitted to carry its operations to Denmark, Holland, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Norway, Luxenburg, Sweden, Finland, Switzerland and any other country the minister of the interior may direct. It is to spend not less than $15,000 annually to carry on its business by means of advertising, personal canvass and the issue of pamphlets. The government imposes no restrictions upon the company in regard to bringing settlers from central Europe except that from Galicia, Bukewania and Poland. No bonus will be paid on any emigrant in excess of five thousand coming from these countries in any one year. In order to assist and encourage the company to make a special effort in Norway, Sweden and Finland during the next three years, and after that in any country the minister may name, the government will make a special grant to the company of $3,750 a year for special work in those countries on condition that the company supplements it by a further amount of $5,000. This agreement is for a period of ten years and can only be terminated by either party giving notice in writing, the earliest period of termination of the contract being four years. The opposition will vigorously attack this unjust discrimination against the British immigrants.

BUBONIC PLAGUE AT PANAMA.

Fatal Case of Dread Disease Reported From La Boca.

Panama, June 24.—A fatal case of bubonic plague is reported to have occurred at La Boca yesterday. The constant arrival of steamers from infected South American ports, which are received at La Boca without any extra precautions being taken, must be a source of contagion. The dead man had been working on board the British steamer Chili, which the authorities at Guayaquil would not allow to enter that port. The companions of the deceased laborer have been isolated. Rats taken from the steamer Chili are now being examined at Ancon.

Hoist With Their Own Petard

Heathen Chinee Gives Uncle Sam a Taste of His Own Medicine.

American Merchants Fear the Insidious Boycott and Get Busy.

Washington, June 24.—That the threats of the commercial guilds of China to boycott American goods has raised a serious question in the minds of the United States business men and manufacturers is indicated by a telegram received today by President Roosevelt from the Portland, Oregon, chamber of commerce. The President authorized the publication of the telegram, which follows:

"Portland, Ore., June 23, 1905.

"The President, Washington, D. C.:

"The Portland chamber of commerce respectfully urges immediate action on your part with respect to this country's relations with China, the first consideration being a regard for the nations which demands faithful and fair performance of its treaty obligations. Secondly, our commercial interests are seriously threatened by the severe manner in which our present laws regulating the admission of the Chinese into this country are executed, which seem, in their practical working, to contravene treaty obligations. We earnestly recommend that a more liberal interpretation of the laws be enjoined upon the immigration authorities, and meantime the announcement of the appointment by your excellency of a commission to enquire into the present exclusion laws and the methods of their enforcement, with instructions to report to congress such legislation as shall promote increased harmony between the two nations have a beneficial effect. We are advised today by cable from Hongkong that immediate action is necessary by our government or a boycott of American products will follow. (Signed)

"Portland Chamber of Commerce by William D. Wheelwright, President."

The subject already is under consideration by the President and the members of his cabinet, and a solution of the problem, it is regarded as certain, will be worked out.

Secretary Metcalf had a long conference about the matter today with the President.

RACE AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

Canadian Turfman Buys Sensational Selling Class Horse Go-Between.

New York, June 24.—The biggest bid up of the present racing season, the sensational selling class horse "Go-between," changed owners as the result of the race for the Thistle selling stakes, Sheepshead Bay, yesterday. Alexander Shields, the Canadian horseman, took the horse from C. F. Fox for $7,000, or $4,200 above the price "Go-between" was entered to sell for. Shields ran St. Valentine in the same race and was said to have bet heavily on her. Disagreement between Shields and Fox is said to have occurred over a selling race of a few days before. The value of the stakes was $3,905 to the winner, and Fox thus got $6,705 for his horse, rated as worth $10,000, while the bidding up made second money worth $2,500 to Geranium. "Go-between" is a four-year-old colt by Meddler.

Indigo, bred by the late W. C. Whitney and sold out of the Whitney stables as of little worth last season, when owned by Thomas Kerr, dropped into one of the most remarkable selling class horses the turf has known in a dozen years. He catered racing this spring, running in allowance races and handicaps, and though he has carried high weights and won against some of the best horses in training, he still was regarded as of nothing more than selling quality. One of his most notable achievements of the spring was at Gravesend, when, carrying a pound more than Red Knight, he ran that fast horse to a head and was beaten only few inches in a mile and a quarter in 2.05 1-5, chiefly because Burns, who rode "Go-between," dropped his whip when the fight at the stretch began.

SENATOR MITCHELL'S TRIAL.

Former Partner Admits That Claim In Indictment Is False.

Portland, Ore., June 24.—(Special)—On cross-examination, Judge Tanner, the former partner of Senator Mitchell and the star witness for the prosecution, admitted that the senator had warned him against accepting compensation on behalf of services Mitchell might perform in Washington, D. C. He further admitted that the senator never received a check from Kribbs, on which the claim in the indictment is based, and that he did no more for Kribbs than for many other residents of Oregon, from whom he received no compensation.

Comparative calm reigned in the good roads convention today, the temporary chairman, Mr. Scott, presiding. A set programme was carried out, including speeches by Governor Pardee of California and Governor Chamberlain of Washington.

THORPE & CO'S
PALE
DRY GINGER ALE

French in War Fever

Present Excitement the Greatest Since Celebrated "Incident" at Fashoda.

Diplomats Regard Rupture of Negotiations of Little Moment.

Controversy Directs Attention to Republic's Magnificent Army on Paper.

PARIS, June 24.—For the first time since the Fashoda incident, the French people are in the throes of the war fever. Whether it will result in anything serious depends on Germany's response to the French note on Morocco, but without considering the exact status of the diplomatic negotiations, a considerable element of the public and press seriously discuss the possibility of a resort to arms. Army circles are practically active, and at the military clubs the officers are mainly engaged in making comparisons of the forces of France and Germany. While the financial leaders scout the idea of war, yet the speculative element has been quick to seize the opportunity to raid French rentes, which when they closed tonight showed a falling off of one franc and eight centimes within the week. The official view is that the situation, while delicate, does not present any appearance of danger of a crisis involving a rupture of negotiations. This is the government view, and naturally presents the most favorable aspect of the controversy. However, the ambassadors of the leading powers express impartial opinions fully sustaining the view of the government. It is pointed out in diplomatic quarters that the worst aspect of the Moroccan question does not present a crisis. An analysis of the controversy shows that the Sultan of Morocco invited the powers to a conference. Germany urges the powers, including France, to accept. Premier Rouvier's latest note shows the willingness of France to consider a conference if Germany explains her purposes, but even should France decline to accept, this refusal of the invitation does not constitute a cause of war.

Alternative Negotiations Open

A diplomat summed up the situation by saying that the complete failure of the present negotiations would not mean war, as the controversy would then proceed along new lines. It would doubtless lead to direct appeals to the Sultan with a view of securing the upper hand in Morocco. While the pessimistic element foresees that Germany will seek a pretext for trouble, yet the actual state of affairs does not warrant such gloomy forebodings. The controversy attracts all the attention to the complete state of readiness of the French military system. The present peace footing of the army is 530,000. This force is organized on an elastic basis whereby the doubling and tripling of the strength of each company doubles and triples the aggregate army. The first and second reserves are made up of trained men who have completed the military service which the law requires all citizens to complete. The equipment of the reserves is always kept in readiness at the barracks. Military experts say that the calling of the first reserves to the colors would probably furnish an immediate force approximately of a million trained men, and thereafter the second reserve and the territorial militia would permit of much further expansion. The system of mobilization and equipment has undergone great improvement as the result of

Lessons Learned During the Last War

Annual manoeuvres which constitute mobilization on a small scale are frequent, and tests of mobilization occur at various districts, in which the full strength of horses, wagons, trains and equipment are quickly assembled. This military preparedness has no direct bearing on the present German controversy, but the military critics cite it as evidence that France is not likely again to suffer from the confusion and delay at the beginning of the last war.

La Libertie tonight began the publication of a series of articles from the frontier, showing the excited state of public feeling and the activity of the military forces, which are alleged to be constantly drilling and undergoing inspection. The tenor of the articles is similar to that of those that have appeared there before, which showed the high military spirit along the border and the precautionary measures adopted on both sides to keep the forces in a state of preparedness.

The diplomatic situation remains unchanged, as Germany has not yet presented her answer to the French note. Officials say the negotiations are taking the usual normal course, without at present any indication of a marked change. It is definitely known that the French ambassador to Germany was cordially received by Chancellor Von Buelow on Friday. This is considered to be a most reassuring symptom of Germany's conciliatory intentions.

Berlin, June 24.—The foreign office officials are busy studying the French note on Morocco, the unusual length of which will necessarily delay answering it. Emperor William's absence at Kiel, the foreign office says, will cause no delay in the negotiations, inasmuch as he is daily informed of all the points and his decisions are promptly given. As the study of Premier Rouvier's answer progresses the fact becomes evident that he has left many points open for discussion, and on which further negotiations can continue. The greatest difference now seems to be in agreeing on whether Germany and France shall seek to reach a separate agreement before the meeting of the conference, thus eliminating many matters from international action. Germany apparently holds the view that it would be an act of discourtesy to the powers which have already agreed to attend the conference if she arranged any matters beforehand with France.

Official circles here continue to follow the affair with keen interest, but without anything like excitement, much less bellicose inclinations. They watch closely the movements of public opinion in France, and while it is recognized that the French people at large have grown much less chauvinistic toward Germany in the past few years, corresponding with the waning influence of the nationalist-clerical-military combination in French politics, some anxiety still prevails in Berlin lest the leaders of the opposition to the French government again succeed in inflaming the passions of the people and arouse a storm which the republican leaders would be unable to withstand.

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

San Francisco, June 24.—(Special)—The federal government is investigating the alleged issuance of fraudulent naturalization papers to alien seamen desiring marine papers for captain or mate. Under United States laws, one must be a citizen to secure such a licence.

CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Royal City's Erratic Litigant About to Declare War.

New Westminster, June 24.—(Special.)—The police are after Captain Cooper for circulating a dodger headed "A Call for Volunteers," and he asks one hundred men to report to him before June 28 to enforce the judgments he has obtained against the Yorkshire Guarantee and Securities Corporation, a case now famous. The dodger is of a highly sensational nature. What the police intended to do has not yet been divulged.

YOUTHFUL WIFE ARRESTED.

Girl of Sixteen Taken in Charge by Police at Bellingham.

Bellingham, June 24.—(Special)—On request of her parents, Emma Maybrick, 16 years old, was arrested here when she arrived by boat from Everett today. Taken to the police station, she claimed she was married a year ago to a man living here under the name of Harry Smith. When found by the police, he produced a marriage certificate bearing the names of Frank B. Dirds and Miss Emma Smith, under which the couple claim they were wedded when the girl was 15.

Paris Commune Recalled at Lodz

Demonstration Assumed all the Importance of Actual Insurrection.

St. Petersburg's "Red Sunday" Overshadowed by Fight of 60,000 Armed Strikers.

St. Petersburg, June 25.—St. Petersburg is without a line of definite news of the happenings Friday and last night at Lodz, and there is the keenest apprehension that Saturday may have been marked by a renewal of the battle of Friday, the dead of which are apparently to be numbered by hundreds.

Nothing approaching the disorders, which passed far beyond the scale of recent demonstrations and approximated the dignity of actual insurrection, recalling the days of the commune in Paris, has been recorded in Russia since the street fighting at Warsaw during the Polish revolutions of 1830 and 1863.

The events of January 22 in St. Petersburg, "Red Sunday," were merely the dispersal of unarmed crowds by soldiers, but at Lodz the troops were desperately opposed by an army of 60,000 workmen, many armed with revolvers, defending substantial barricades with bullets and showers of paving stones and other missiles and bombs. The city was largely in the hands of the rioters, and the task of the troops was akin to that of the Russian soldiers in the war in Turkestan, when towns had to be stormed street by street, almost house by house.

The demolishing of the barricades at Lodz required regular sapper work under the fire of revolvers and showers of missiles from windows of houses, by which the troops suffered heavily. The military governor had at his disposal four regiments of infantry and two of cavalry.

The last barricades were taken at 4 o'clock Saturday morning. A despatch by way of Warsaw estimates the number of slain indefinitely at "several hundred" workmen and sixty soldiers.

Struggle Threatened at Warsaw

An outbreak similar in nature to that at Lodz is threatened at Warsaw, where the industrial population is much larger, discontent and bitterness equally widely spread, and the feeling inflamed by the events at Lodz. A despatch late last night from Warsaw reported the initial bloodshed. It is said the workmen were gathering in large crowds and assuming a menacing attitude. The revolutionists had accumulated a considerable stock of bombs at Warsaw, and expected to employ them at every opportunity against the Cossacks and infantry.

The picture of Lodz "Black Friday," fully as appalling as that of the St. Petersburg eventful "Red Sunday," is presented in the reports that are filtering into St. Petersburg with painful slowness. The number of dead and wounded is unknown here, and the reports differ widely. One account, taken to Warsaw by courier, gives "several hundred" working people and sixty soldiers killed Friday, while a despatch direct from Lodz to the official news agency says 20 persons were killed outright and 140 died from their wounds, and that 165 persons were wounded. The despatch admits there were other casualties, and it is thought here that a correct estimate is probably somewhere between these two accounts. That the situation is extremely serious and the feeling still tense is shown by the despatching of a division of infantry and another of cavalry to reinforce the already large garrison at Lodz.

Situation More Serious

Advices received here say the situation in Poland is again exceedingly serious. Censored despatches from Lodz, though giving few details, indicate that firece street fighting was in progress yesterday between the military and the striking workmen, who barricaded the thoroughfares in various quarters of the city, and offered resistance which the troops met with volleys. The list of the dead and the wounded presumably is heavy, but not even an estimate has been received here. Russian correspondents telegraphing that the streets are entirely in the hands of the military and the mob, and that it is unsafe to venture out to obtain details. It is not known whether the fighting was continued last night, but it is feared that order can be restored only with heavy sacrifice.

Lodz has been in a turmoil for the past three days. The strike which embraces sixty thousand workmen, appears to have entirely lost its economic nature and is now a vast political manifestation. All forms of public business activity have been suspended and the peaceful inhabitants remaining indoors in fear for their lives.

The political sect of the manifestations has become inflamed by intoxicants from vodka shops, which were broken into and pillaged yesterday.

(Continued on Page Two.)

Insurrection In Poland

Sixty Thousand Strikers Many Armed In Struggle With Soldiery.

Brutal Action of Authorities In Dealing With Dead Led to Trouble.

Barricades Formed on Streets and Hundreds Killed In Their Defence.

LODZ, June 24.—Since the arrival of reinforcements this morning actual fighting in the city has stopped, but the outbreak is by no means quelled and fresh collisions are expected at any moment.

The city resembles a shambles and the terrible scenes of the last two days will never be wiped from the memory of the Polish people.

Altogether there are ten regiments encamped in Lodz. The fighting spirit of the people is fully aroused. They have tasted blood and want more. Certainly the revolutionary spirit is abroad and it remains to be seen whether military measures will have the same effect as they previously did.

Today at a suburb of Lodz four Cossacks were killed and 16 wounded by a bomb which was thrown into their barracks. Twenty-three of their horses were killed.

Occasional volleys are still fired by the police or gendarmes in response to shots from houses. The soldiers are showing what appears to be wanton cruelty. Late this afternoon they shot and killed two women, a mother and her daughter. The funerals of the victims of the shooting of Thursday and Friday took place today in various outlying villages. It is quite impossible to give the exact number of killed and wounded as reports vary according to the quarter from which they come. Certainly the killed will be over 100, possibly 200, and the wounded five times as many.

Volleys Fired at Rioters

An official report says that the number of casualties was largely increased by the neglect of persons to remain indoors and who insisted on looking out of doors and windows when volleys were being fired by soldiers on rioters. Residents of the city say they received no orders to stay indoors.

The present trouble began at Lodz last Tuesday after the funeral of the victims of the conflict between troops and socialists the previous Sunday. The Christians were permitted to bury their dead, but the Jews were prohibited from doing so, and the police secretly interred the bodies of the Jews at night, which excited indignation and socialist riots were initiated Thursday. The most serious phase of it was when the crowd deliberately pillaged liquor shops, and, numbers of persons, inflamed by drink, led a crowd of at least fifty thousand to further and more serious attacks. The police and military were attacked wherever they appeared in small force, and many individual numbers were killed.

After pillaging liquor shops, the crowd set fire to them and prevented the firemen from putting out the blazes. This was done deliberately at many places.

Fury of the Mob Finds Vent

Friday the fury of the mob found full vent and then children, caught by the contagion, were seen kissing red flags and heard swearing that they were ready to die for liberty. A Jewish girl mounted a box in the market square and addressed an immense crowd. The police appeared and fired a volley and the girl fell dead. Market gardeners coming in were stopped and their carts were used in building barricads. Wires were stretched in front of these barricades and the cavalry was unable to charge. Meanwhile the mob had secured arms and revolvers were freely used. Finally the military secured the upper hand, but not without considerable losses to themselves and fearful slaughter to the rioters.

The soldiers exhibited the utmost carelessness as to whether they killed peaceful persons or rioters, and as a consequence many women and children were among the dead. The streets on Friday resembled a battle field, the houses were barricaded with boards and mattresses and for hours volleys and individual firing were heard in every quarter of the city. Until late at night Cossacks were busy collecting the bodies of the dead and picking up persons seriously wounded. The bodies were carried off in carts to neighboring cemeteries. Socialists are energetically fomenting agitation among the soldiers by distributing revolutionary proclamations and pamphlets, but their efforts are without effect.

Shooting was renewed this evening. Cossacks are robbing the dead of jewels and money. A factory owner named Lauman has been shot by strikers.

RIOTING IN WARSAW.

Infantry Patrols Fire on Crowds, Who Return the Fire.

Warsaw, June 24.—Riots commenced here tonight. Gendarmes charged a crowd and infantry patrols fired two volleys. Three men were wounded. The crowd was also armed and fired upon the troops. A secret police agent was stabbed.

Processions were formed at Pere and marched, with red flags, down Grsy Bowska street. At Wronia street a mounted patrol crossed the procession and one of the marchers threw a bomb, which exploded and wounded two gendarmes. The man who threw the missile escaped.

Simultaneously there was another demonstration by persons waving a red flag at the Moscow gate, but there was no bloodshed. Crowds are assembling in several localities east of the city, and their attitude is menacing and the public is uneasy. The working class is inflamed by the news of the massacre at Lodz, and the demonstrations are frequent.

City in Mourning

Workingmen are wearing mourning for those killed at Lodz. All the street railways except on the principal thoroughfares have been stopped and the newspapers have suspended publication.

All the shops are closed and intense excitement prevails. Disturbances similar to those at Lodz are feared.

The Social-Democratic party of Poland and Lithuania has issued a proclamation calling out workmen as a protest to the Lodz massacre and the men in the workshops of the Warsaw and Vienna and the Vistula railroads have struck.

MARRIED FRENCH NOBLEMAN.

Paris, June 24.—The marriage of Prince Henry Galardde Bearnet De Calais to Miss Beatrice Winans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Winans, of Baltimore, Maryland, was celebrated at noon today in the Church of Ste. Clotilde. There was a large and fashionable attendance, including many members of the old French aristocracy. The groom is the head of the ancient family of Bear-Brissac.

Change of Terminus

Esquimalt Line

On and after Monday, June 26, Esquimalt cars will stop at Signal Hill, Which, until further notice, will be the terminus of the Esquimalt line.

B. C. Electric Ry. Co., Ltd., 35 Yates St.

WE HAVE SOMETHING TO TELL YOU

about our wall papers—more than this space will permit. Will not you visit our establishment, listen to our story and let the patterns do a little talking themselves? Here there's any amount of new and attractive designs from which you may select at prices that have been cut in half to help us clear out our present stock, and save moving goods to our new building.

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78 Fort Street. 40 Fort Street.

MUCH ACTIVITY IN SIMILKAMEEN

People on Tip-toe of Expectation in Anticipation of Railroad's Advent.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, B. C., June 24.—Charles F. Law has returned from a six weeks' trip to the Similkameen and Nicola valleys. He states that sitting on the veranda of the hotel at Princeton one can see two and three special coaches every day swinging up to the hotel loaded with Americans come to look over the country. The people of both valleys are waiting, one might say, with bated breath, to hear of the passage of the V., V. & E. charter. For they know that should it pass construction would begin from the boundary into Princeton at once, and the valleys would see such a boom as has never yet been witnessed in any part of the province. The commencement of the construction of the C. P. R. from Spence's Bridge to Nicola has already had its effect upon Nicola valley, and it is the intention of the Nicola Valley Iron & Coal Company, in which W. H. Armstrong and Mr. Law are interested, to proceed at once with developing this property, taking out coal in large quantities, so as to supply the railway as soon as it has been constructed to that point.

Mr. Law bought a large quantity of timber in Coldwater valley, which joins the Nicola valley at the coal fields, and a sawmill is to be erected for supplying timber to the new district. The new town will undoubtedly be built at the mouth of the Coldwater, which should be a great coal mining centre. The most important news is in connection with the Bear creek mines, owned by W. H. Armstrong and Mr. Law. One of the finest wagon roads in the country subsidized by the government is being built from the mines to Tulameen City. These mines are amongst the highest grade in British Columbia. The road is ten miles long, and so well constructed in angles and grades, that six horses can be driven around the curves with tight traces, and traction engines are to be put on for hauling ore. Five miles of the road have already been constructed.

The Granby smelter and the B. C. Copper Company people are actively developing properties on Copper mountain, and enormous bodies of low-grade ore are being opened up, which will call for smelting plants, equal in size to anything in the Boundary district or elsewhere in British Columbia. The coke supply for the smelters will be obtained from Nicola coal fields, where the haul is 80 miles, as against 400 miles from the Crow's Nest Pass.

There will be three important centres in the district, Nicola valley, Penticton and Hedley. In addition to this there is the fruit industry of Keremeos district, which will be equal to anything in Okanagan. As these points will be served by two trunk lines, Hill's road and the C.P.R., there will be active competition in rates, and added stimulus to all forms of industrial enterprise. The Nicola and Similkameen districts are the only portions of British Columbia which can show such a variety of resources within themselves, namely, coal, copper, gold, grazing, farming and timber. These valleys will be directly tributary to the B. C. coast.

The mining property of Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Law on Bear creek is a high grade copper-gold proposition. One hundred thousand dollars worth of ore has been blocked out ready for shipment. The new road will lead to Otter flat, which is 20 miles from Princeton, and the ore will be shipped to Princeton or any point on the C.P.R. by wagon. The width of the main lead is eight feet and has from five to eight feet clean ore. The smelter test showed the ore to run $70, $50 in gold, $10 in silver and $10 in copper. The lead has been traced through several properties for over two miles.

It's up to you, young man, when buying Life Insurance to get the best value possible for your money. Do you know that the extended insurance feature alone of the Canada Life's new policy puts it in a class by itself? For example, at age 25, after paying five premiums on a 20 pay life contract, the policy will carry itself for 10 years and 9 months longer, or after payments of 10 premiums, for 22 years and 10 months longer. It will pay you to see us before putting on that insurance. Helsterman & Co., General Agents.

TRANSPORTATION IS NEEDED FOR MINES

Great Many Properties Undeveloped Owing to Their Inaccessability.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, B. C., June 24.—E. Adair, of Revelstoke, a well known mine owner of that city, is in Vancouver. He states that from Revelstoke north for seventy miles there are a great many mines, unproductive because of lack of transportation. Beyond that again the country is unprospected and unknown. Transportation would not come for a long time, and the prospector thus does not waste his time locating mineral.

Seventy miles from Revelstoke there are three big hydraulic claims being worked. All by Americans. One on French creek, one on McCullough creek and one on Smith creek. Smith creek empties into the Columbia on the west, and French and McCullough empties into Gold creek, which flows into the Columbia on the east. All these claims are supposedly rich. Freight is taken in there from the steamboat landing twenty miles distant at ten cents a pound. All the lumber for the flumes is being carried in on pack horses. The shallow diggings on French creek have been worked right along. Pay streaks have been often found running $15 to $20 a day per man, but always lost again. The Minneapolis people now operating the claim expect to make a big clean up very soon. All around these creeks are quartz claims. The veins are free gold, and it is a common thing to knock out chunks of quartz with nuggets in them as big as a pea, but so far none have been so venturesome as to develop the claims where freight is ten cents a pound and civilization 70 miles away. Cairns creek is supposed to be very rich for hydraulicing, but no one is operating. It is twenty-eight miles from Revelstoke. Lafond creek, 20 miles from Revelstoke, is also idle. The Adair mine, which Mr. Adair is operating, has spent $30,000 in tunnelling. There are five leads on the claims, one lead of galena, the others gold and copper. The ore averages $16 to $18. Thus is it so low in value that nothing is being done but blocking ore waiting for the G. T. P., which must come through the valley. The Standard basin mines, the Keystone mountain mines and a dozen other important mines are in the same predicament.

LONDON'S FOREIGN INVASION.

Unusual Crowds Fill All Hotels to Utmost Capacity.

London, June 24.—During the past week the foreign invasion of London has surpassed all records. Every hotel is filled to its utmost capacity.

SEIZURE OF HOSPITAL SHIP.

Russia Has Asked France to Object to Capture of Orel.

St. Petersburg, June 24.—Russia has asked the French minister at Tokio to protest to Japan, on behalf of Russia, against the seizure of the hospital ship Orel.

TEETHING BABIES.

Children when teething, especially during the summer months, are more or less subject to diarrhoea. This can be controlled by giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in sweetened water as directed. For sale by all druggists.

LAWS RELATING TO JEWS.

Emperor Nicholas Approves of Recommendations for Amendments.

St. Petersburg, June 24.—Emperor Nicholas last Wednesday approved of the recommendation of the committee of ministers of the revision of laws dealing with Jews. The committee was of the opinion that it would be detrimental to the interests of the remainder of the population to give Jews legal equality and might lead to outbreaks of popular ill-will, and it, therefore, decided to leave the revisions of the laws to the forthcoming representative assembly, but recommended the appointment of a special official conference, to consist of members to be nominated by the Emperor and the representatives of the authorities, to arrange the preliminaries.

KIDNEY DISEASE FOR TWENTY YEARS

Mrs. Caswell Reid, Orrville, Muskoka, Ont., writes: "For nearly twenty years I was troubled with kidney disease, and have recently been completely cured by using three boxes of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I have tried a great many remedies, but never seemed to get anything to do me so much good until I used these pills." n24

STRIKE AT NANAIMO.

First Financial Assistance Received From Headquarters.

Nanaimo, June 24.—(Special.)—The first financial aid towards the strikers was received today by Secretary Kilpen from the headquarters of the Western Federation at Denver, which amounted to $2,000. This amount will be distributed among the members of the Western Federation only, whose membership at present is not over 20. Secretary Kilpen states that another $2,000 is expected in two weeks and will be divided equally between the members of the local union. The support expected by the members of the United Mine Workers is $8 per week for married men and $6 per week for single men. There have been absolutely no new developments of late in the situation and present indications point to a protracted struggle.

CHILD HAD ECZEMA.

"My daughter, thirteen years old, suffered from eczema for three years. She was treated by our family physician and used other ointments without benefit. By using Dr. Chase's Ointment she has been completely cured. This is the only Ointment I feel like recommending."—Mr. James H. Patriquin, 176 Rockdale Avenue, Sydney, C. B.

Tourist Traffic and Season's Outlook

Expressions on Subject From Some of Leading Hotel Proprietors.

Great Need Exists for a Better Programme of Amusements for Visitors.

A Colonist reporter yesterday interviewed a number of the leading hotel managers with the idea of ascertaining the outlook for the season's tourist trade and their opinions as to what ought to be done to make the city more atractive to visitors.

C. A. Harrison, proprieor of the Driard, finds that his business has increased as compared with this first period of the season of last year. The Portland attraction has, he reckons, no appreciable effect upon the volume of his custom, but rather, if anything, tends to keep the better class of people at home in fear of congested traffic and its many contingent inconveniences and discomforts. The universal opinion conveyed to Mr. Harrison by his guests is that Victoria, with its wealth of scenic beauty, is par excellence the most delightful place on record; and they marvel that it should have so long remained a place until recently so little known, so sparsely populated; where, in short, Cook's tourist cometh not and the globe trotter is insufficiently seen.

"Mr. Alexander McNab, of Glasgow, Scotland, millionaire," said Mr. Harrison, "is enthusiastic about the place. He calls it 'the grandest spot on earth,' and thinks that if properly advertised and energetically managed it should shortly have a population of 100,000 inhabitants.

"There are complaints sometimes," Mr. Harrison continued, "of lack of amusements, but my customers ride a great deal and the loudest complaint of all is of the roads, many of them being, as one knows, both rough and roughly repaired with the roughest of material, which constitutes, in effect, cruelty alike to both man and beast. As a whole, however, such complaints apart, the burden of the tourists' song ever remains a continued eulogy of this 'thing of beauty,' which is Victoria; and with that business acumen with which the wise men of the East regard all mundane things, they universally predict a great future for this city if handled, as they say, in an intelligent and enterprising manner."

Mr. Frank, the genial and energetic clerk of the Victoria hotel, was also interviewed. He said that the course of business at that excellent hostelry appears to show that the tourist traffic up to the present is somewhat behind hand this year as compared with last, a coincidence which he attributes chiefly to the late cold weather. From the amount of enquiries, however, made by prospective visitors, there is, Mr. Frank considers, every indication of a great and speedy influx of visitors. Many of the guests state, unreservedly, that their lengthened stay in Victoria is due to the fact that the exorbitant charges at Portland are driving people elsewhere where they can obtain some more adequate equivalent for their money. The impressions expressed by visitors are, Mr. Frank added, eminently favorable as regards the universal beauty and healthfulness of Victoria and its surroundings. A few complain of lack of evening amusements and musical entertainments, but the majority appear to rather appreciate an immunity from noise and nerve strain and are content with Victoria as she is; with her natural beauties and quiet charm. Amongst business men the impression seems to prevail that the city is on the verge of a great advance, and, viewing its favorable position and facilities, express surprise that it has been so long delayed; has been allowed, as it were, to rest in the shades, with a population so meagre and with business relations so restricted; and, satisfied though they are with scene and climate, they notice a certain apparent lack of enterprise in the matter. For instance, of the local support accorded in this garden of the west to the national sports dear to the Eastern heart and freely express the feeling that in the mutual interest both of the city and its visitors, some attention might, with manifest advantage, be given to the matter and, perhaps, grounds provided in closer proximity to the town and more easily accessible to passers-by. The suggestion, moreover, frequently crops up, from comparison with Vancouver, that some pleasant utilization for public convenience and pleasure might well be made of the various sea beaches with which this favored locality abounds, as cool and health-giving resorts for the warm summer weather.

Mr. James Patterson, of the Hotels Vernon, Dallas and King Edward, was next called upon. His experience of the opening of the tourist season is that it is not so good as least year, when, commencing with the 24th of May, their houses were full continually from then on. During the last few days, however, the influx has wonderful increased and promises well for the coming season.

From amongst his guests Mr. Patterson has encountered some complaint regarding the lack of amusements, life and energy noticed by them in this city as compared with others, though all acknowledge its unparalleled beauty. They seem to consider, said Mr. Patterson, that for persons bound by the narrow limits, for instance, of a circular tour, the amusements, such as they are, are too distant and inaccessible. They urge that whilst there may be "music up the Gorge," the town itself seems dead—no music in the park, no music in the streets, no life, no energy. The visitors, moreover, at his seaside establishment especially, complain of the absence of all the usual seaside attractions or facility for bathing. All seemed, concluded Mr. Patterson, to show that what is wanted is greater facility for amusement in the immediate vicinity of the town.

Thomas Stephenson, the genial clerk at the Dominion hotel, was of the opinion that the business of the tourist season so far compares very favorably with that of last year. There is every indication of a very busy season. Visitors, as a whole, are enchanted with the natural beauties of Victoria and its environs, extol its delightful climate and praise the undoubtedly up-to-date conception which has achieved, and is achieving, so much in the development of the city. At the same time, said Mr. Stephenson, they make many complaints. They complain of the dull evenings and lack of rational amusement and entertainment that they look for in a capital city, and of the absence of all accommodation for bathing or enjoying the pleasures of the sea beach such as may be found in any seaside resort elsewhere. They find it strange that the facilities for sightseeing are so limited—that as regards empty houses depressing Esquimalt, for instance, the navy yard should be closed and the solitary Shearwater, sole representative of the naval strength of the Empire, be not on view. Useless is it to explain that there is a great void and darkness has settled upon the face of Esquimalt. They want to see it—voila tout. Then there is the grievance of the week-enders, Mr. Stephenson continued. The closing of the Government buildings and museum, which, like Katisha's elbow in the opera of the Mikado, "people come miles to see" and see it not unless peradventure they arrive very early in the day. That finally, much amazement is expressed at the untidy appearance created in the town itself by the mixing up of old shacks and unoccupied, rubbish-laden lots amongst the ornamental and highly creditable buildings, the beauties of which dilapidated, high wooden fences and defective sidewalks do so much to discount in an otherwise clean and well regulated city.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Farmer's View of Prospects Out in the Saanich District.

An old-time resident of South Saanich yesterday, interrogated as to the agricultural prospects of his district, had a good deal to say on the condition of the crops from the point of view of the expert farmer.

The grass crops, he considers, are fairly good in the newly-seeded lands, but somewhat poor and thin in the pastures of a couple of years standing and upwards. This he attributes to late frosts and shortage of rainfall in the early spring. As regards the grain crops, their appearance generally may be described, he thinks, as fairly satisfactory and promising, though the ultimate yield, of course, will largely depend upon the proportion of drought between now and harvest. In the event of this following the course of last year, the crop will undoubtedly be light.

Touching the root crops, he considers it premature to judge, though with reference to the result of the potato yield he evinced some uneasiness, appearances in certain directions not being apparently of an altogether healthy and reassuring character, but seeming rather to indicate a possible return of the insect pest, to which the tubers of that district have not been in the past entire strangers.

The fruit crop, however, both large and small, gives promise of a good harvest.

Paris Commune Recalled at Lodz

(Continued from Page One.)

At Warsaw a strike has commenced and disorders are looked for and the trial of Okrjey, who threw the bomb at a police station March 26th, will probably result in other bomb outrages. A man was arrested yesterday morning armed with a bomb which was evidently intended to be used in court during the trial yesterday.

In the meantime the government has publicly disclaimed all designs as to the Russification of Poland. The committee of ministers in its deliberations on the school question which were published yesterday, saying: "The committee considers it absolutely necessary to establish the fact that the Russification and denationalization of Poles cannot possibly lie within the intent of the Russian government. The aim must rather be the amalgamation of the Polish government with the Russian administration and the welding of the Polish people with the general body politic of Russia by peaceful ties, which will preserve Polish individuality, culture and language.

Preparations for mobolization of troops in the Moscow district have been completed. There will be a medical examination of 48,000 men, from whom 20,000 will be selected, not for service in the Far East, but for incorporation in the reserve battalions.

Information from the front is still scanty. While preliminaries are in progress, a general engagement has not yet begun. General Linevitch's latest report is dated June 20, but the Associated Press despatches from Godzydiadane record a reconnaissance in force against the Japanese the night of June 21. The Japanese were found to have strongly fortified this position. Their lines of defence probably have the usual strength defending it. Rumors continue to circulate that Linevitch is surrounded, but apparently they have no other basis than the London Daily Telegraph's despatch from Tokio. An optimistic feeling prevails at the offices of the general staff. The negotiations for a meeting of peace plenipotentiaries are proceeding slowly. There are no developments today. Foreign Minister Lamsdorff is still ill and unable to see Ambassador Meyer, but perhaps they will hold a conference tomorrow. It is improbable that an armistice will be arrangeable until the plenipotentiaries are named and the time of the meeting is fixed.

The foreign office says it is now awaiting Japan's propositions on these points. In connection with the present peace movement the newspapers are recalling that half a century ago there was much talk of American mediation to end the Crimean war.

A SOP TO VON BUELOW.

Emperor William Allows Chancellor to Countersign Some Telegrams.

Berlin, June 24.—A fact which attracts attention is that many of Emperor William's telegrams have been latterly countersigned by Chancellor Von Buelow. This occurs in all cases where His Majesty's telegrams have a political or public interest. According to the newspapers, Von Buelow, since his elevation to princely rank, has impressed the Emperor with the difficult position he (Von Buelow) was placed in before the reichstag by the imperial telegrams for which he as chancellor must be responsible, but which he has never seen until published in the newspapers. It is reported that the Emperor agreed to consult the chancellor regarding telegrams of political character before sending them and ask him to countersign them.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Factions in Swedish House Continue Agitation.

Stockholm, June 24.—The uncompromising element in the riksdag is actively prosecuting a campaign in favor of presenting to Norway demands representing Sweden's irreducible minimum and containing a guarantee from Norway before passing the bill conferring on the government to negotiate terms for the formal separation of Norway and Sweden. This faction considers that the government ought to be authorized to contract an emergency loan of $25,000,000 and mobilize troops to support Sweden's demands. The government, however, has still the strong united backing of the moderate party, which is prepared to entrust the King and the ministry with the powers demanded for untrammelled negotiations in regard to the necessary guarantees to be given before agreeing to a dissolution of the union.

DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Sydney, N. S., June 24.—At a meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday a declaration was read that when process was being served upon A. J. Bemis, manager of the Cape Breton Electric Company, for violating the Canadian alien labor law, he gave utterance to the following statement: "I am a Yankee and am proud of it. We licked the British once and we can do it again. This is a nice country to emigrate to. No snow here last winter, any good man would not stay here. Will you be at the trial? Will King Edward be there? I would like to have him stuck up on the wall so that I could take his picture." The reading of the affidavit was received with hisses and the indignation of the meeting knew no bounds.

Oil City, Ont., June 24.—Fire yesterday totally destroyed Trott's hub, spoke and rim factory. Loss, $12,000; small insurance.

London, June 24.—William T. S. Lobb, foreman of the Canada Chemical Company, was fatally burned by falling into a vat of sulphuric acid.

Each tiny grain of WINDSOR TABLE SALT is a perfect crystal—pure and dry. That is why it never cakes.

WHAT DOCTORS SAY OF PE-RU-NA.

Found Pe-ru-na a Notable Exception.

Dr. A. Morgan, 314 West Gater street, Indianapolis, Ind., writes:

"Regular physicians do not, as a rule, endorse patent medicines.

"I have, however, found in my practice that Peruna is a notable exception and not at all like any other medicine generally sold as "patent medicine."

"In examining it I find that it is a scientifically prepared medicine, composed of herbal remedies of high medicinal value.

"It is a specific for catarrh of the head, lungs or stomach, a fine remedy for female trouble and invaluable to mothers and children.

"After fevers and other protracted illness, it is one of the best tonics I know of to restore the system to normal condition and I recommend it to convalescents.

"It is a high class remedy, good for young and old."

Professor of Howard University Recommends Peruna to the Public.

Dr. A. P. Bogue, formerly Professor of Anatomy at Howard University, writes from the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., as follows:

"I have used Peruna in several cases of catarrh and have found it an excellent remedy.

"I can honestly recommend it to the public as an excellent remedy for catarrh and colds."

As a rule, physicians are opposed to proprietary medicines.

Many are opposed to Peruna just because it is a proprietary medicine.

In spite of the natural prejudice against it, however, Peruna has won the favor of a great many physicians.

Some very prominent physicians use and prescribe Peruna.

Many times Peruna finds its way into the physician's family first.

His wife or children make use of it and its value is demonstrated in the physician's own home.

Then he timidly prescribes it for his patients.

Afterwards he boldly proclaims its virtues and gives public endorsement of Peruna.

All the way from California to the District of Columbia are to be found physicians who believe in Peruna, and prescribe it for catarrhal diseases.

Considers Pe-ru-na the Peer of All Patent Medicines.

Dr. W. Green, 230½ S. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal., writes:

"If people would take less medicine and pay more attention to the general laws governing health, they would be better off.

"I am also satisfied that the majority of patent medicines are at best almost worthless and unfit to take or cure anything.

"I have found, however, one exception to this rule, and that is in Peruna.

"I have often prescribed it in cases of catarrh of the respiratory or digestive organs, and have also found it very valuable for female weakness and ovarian troubles and scores of women are happy and healthy mothers to-day on account of Peruna."

COLUMBIA COAST MISSION.

Encouraging Reports of the Gospel Work Amongst the Loggers.

Most encouraging reports are received from the Rev. J. Antle and Dr. Hutton of the work amongst the logging camps and settlers on the northeast coast of Vancouver island. The steamer Columbia is of the greatest use and her visits to the camps are highly appreciated; and, moreover, produce results. At one, which shall be nameless, it was acknowledged that it had been the quietest Sunday for three years. At Quathiaski Cove 23 settlers attended the service on board and the singing was most hearty. A silver set of communion vessels has been given by a friend in England. Dr. Hutton is kept busily employed. In one week 20 cases were treated, including a serious axe wound.

The hospital is being erected at Rock Bay and will be ready for use on July 1. It is being furnished by the Victorian Order of Nurses and the running expenses are to be provided by the Columbia mission. This involves a considerable responsibility, but the way in which the loggers have expressed their appreciation of the work leads to the hope that in a little time the hospital will be self-supporting. Meanwhile subscriptions are earnestly asked. The Woman's Auxiliary to Missions in this diocese has guaranteed for six months the sum of $45 a month for the wages of the seaman and cook, who form the crew of the Columbia.

The cathedral branch has made arrangements for the collection of books and magazines and Messrs. Hibben have kindly consented to receive them. They will be packed and forwarded regularly to Mr. Antle for distribution in the camps.

FOR YOUNG AND OLD.

The ideal medicine for children and aged persons is Angier's Emulsion. It is the kind physicians prescribe. It is pleasant to take, agrees with the stomach and regulates the bowels. It increases the desire for wholesome food, assists digestion and nourishes the body. Try a fifty-cent bottle.

IN THE VERY BEGINNING

of life it is well to learn the unerring lesson "economy counts." Every young housewife should show her children the example of economy by trying to secure the best value for the money expended for food and household necessities. We are offering many money saving chances in:

Lyte's English Syrup, tin	20c.
Stretton's Worcester Sauce, qts.	35c.
Van Houten's Cocoa, 1-lb. tin	$1.00
Harvey Sauce, pts.	25c.
Conselle Port Wine, qts.	50c.
Ale, Beer and Stout, qts.	12½c.

CARNE'S CASH GROCERY,
Cor. Yates & Broad. 'Phone 586.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—Employment on farm by a steady young Englishman; not afraid of work. Box 15 Colonist. je25

LOST—A knot of blue China crepe, dotted with black, between 186 Yates and Cafe via View street. Finder rewarded on returning to Royal Cafe. je25

FOR SALE—Lady's bicycle, $7. Deacon, Burnside road. je25

FOR SALE—New steel 18-foot launch, ready for engine. 90 Chatham. je25

TO RENT—Two nicely furnished housekeeping rooms; everything new and complete; electric light and gas range. Will rent for period of one, two or three months. Apply Robt. Wood, 66 Government street. je25

WANTED—Rowboat to seat six. Apply 27 Colonist. je25

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms. 43 View street. je25

FOR SALE—Rowboat, 16 feet long, 4 feet beam; finished in teak; gun metal fittings; complete with sail and oars. Apply Station Hospital Barracks. je25

SOCIAL DANCE—Colfax Rebekah Lodge, No. 1, will hold a social dance in I. O. O. F. Hall, Tuesday evening, 27th, at 9 o'clock. Tickets 25c. je25

A GOOD HOME can be furnished for two or three small children; good references. Address Box 26 Colonist. je25

FOR QUICK SALE—This week at a bargain, lot on Front street, Victoria West, opposite school house. Apply Property, P. O. Box 214. je25

WANTED—Immediately, an experienced waitress for a first class hotel; good wages. Apply 60 Rae street. je25

WANTED—Position as companion, help or housekeeper on a ranch or in the country, by an English lady, fully domesticated; has had experience with children. Apply 60 Rae street. je25

LOST—Will the lady who picked up the $10 and two $5 bills on corner Yates and Douglas streets, Saturday night, kindly return to this office. Reward. je25

FOR SALE—Set of single harness; brown leather; silver plated mounts; new; English hand-made. Price $50. Lt.-Col. English, Work Point Barracks. je25

DIED.

OTTAWAY—At the residence of his son, Mr. W. E. Ottaway, Walpole Cottage, Dallas road, Ross Bay, on the 24th instant, Thomas Ottaway, a native of Wye, Kent, England; aged 87 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence as above on Tuesday, June 27, at 2:30 o'clock, and later at Ross Bay cemetery.

Friends please accept this intimation.

CARD OF THANKS

To the Knights of the Maccabees:

I extend my sincere thanks to the above Order for the very prompt payment of my late husband's policy for the sum of three thousand dollars.

Gratefully yours,
ROSE E. JOHN.

CARD OF THANKS.

Myself and family desire to give our very sincere thanks to the many friends of my late dearly beloved wife for their great sympathy, and assistance extended to us during our sad bereavement; also for the abundance of floral tributes.

G. A. KNIGHT.

Granite and Marble Works

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings etc., at lowest prices consistent with first-class stock and workmanship.

A. STEWART
Cor. Yates and Blanchard Sts.

To Whom It May Concern

I hereby give notice that I am paying my wife, Julia Dominey, a certain sum per month, and that I shall not therefore be responsible for any debts she may attempt to contract on my account.

WILLIAM DOMINEY.

MADE BY HAND

I HAVE each Pharaoh cigar rolled by hand! I do this in order that the leaves that go into the filler may be properly placed, with the top towards the burning end of the cigar.

It also enables the packing of the filler to be properly done—you will find my Pharaoh will smoke easily and evenly from end to end!

I see that the materials are of the highest grade as well.

Cuban tobacco I myself select from the Manicuragua district, in the Province of Santa Clara, is the filler—the most expensive Connecticut Broadleaf is the binder, and a clear, beautiful Sumatra I import from Holland is the wrapper.

My Pharaoh makes a mighty good smoke for the money.

J. Bruce Payne, LIMITED
GRANBY, P.Q.

103.

None genuine unless branded PHA-RO

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. Very convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY
P. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

GORDON'S LONDON DRY
GORDON'S OLD TOM
GORDON'S SLOE GIN

LAW, YOUNG & CO., MONTREAL. Sole Agents for Canada.

steamer. The May will be remodelled at a cost of, approximately, $150,000. The speed of the steamer is to be increased

charges. It counteracts and expels the poisonous secretions. It fortifies the system and does the greatest possible good.

Carlboo, No. 4, Barkerville, B. C.—W. A. DeWolfe Smith, William Manson and R. B. McMicking.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans silver, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks and all kinds of cutlery.

or graceful. On the other hand, I am prepared to maintain that it tends to make them stiff and angular in their

Raymond, Muriel Hall, Mackay, Mrs. Jackson, Messrs. Davies, Carson and Mackay.

Go and talk to your druggist about it. The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Our Last Sale
Your Last
Chance

Westside
VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE

Positively No
Credit or Goods
on Approval

"Winding-Up" Sale

COMMENCES

Wednesday, June 28th

DOORS OPEN 9 A.M.

On Wednesday we commence the last and greatest sale in the history of The Westside, which means that the directors have decided definitely to wind up this business at once.

In regard to this final sale, we feel that some explanation is due to the public in general, as it has been said by many, "that we never intended closing out;" well, as far as The Hutcheson Co., Ltd., was concerned, it always has been their intention to give up business, but the privilege had been given certain directors of the firm to reorganize a new company to carry on the business, which not having been successfully taken up, there is now no longer any need for delay. . . . . .

STRONG AND VIGOROUS METHODS

will be used to dispose of the entire stock in quick order, regardless of cost, as the enormous expense entailed in keeping up the present huge premises, make it absolutely necessary that they be vacated without delay.

STORE CLOSED TUESDAY TO MARK DOWN GOODS

The Hutcheson Co., Ltd., Victoria, B. C. June 25th, 1905

Montara Comes From Kamchatka

Reached Port Yesterday From Petropavlovsky With Valuable Cargo.

Princess May to Be Remodelled at a Cost of $150,000—The New Princess.

The steamer Monatara, which arrived here yesterday morning about eight o'clock, brought a quarter of a million dollars' worth of furs, mostly sable, from Petropavlovsky, Kamchatka, consigned to the Kamchatkan Commercial & Industrial Company of San Francisco, whose manager, Baron Bruggen, a Russian, was a passenger on the former collier, which his company had chartered for the voyage. Baron Bruggen came ashore at Victoria, and the steamer proceeded to Comox to load bunker coal before continuing her voyage to the Golden Gate. Baron Bruggen spent yesterday in the city, a guest at the Driard, and left for San Francisco via Seattle by the steamer Princess Victoria last night. The Baron, who is a Russian who loves not Russia, said Kamchatka was a wild land, as wild as it was three hundred years ago, when Russia first reached the Pacific, and, he added, it will never be better while such a country as Russia owns the land.

Baron Bruggen was asked regarding the report of a massacre of villagers published by the San Francisco Chronicle on the authority of one Morogravienof, and he said that nothing had been heard of this at Petropavlovsk. He said the report was untrue. The report was to the effect that raiders had landed from a schooner at one of the coast settlements of Kamchatka and killed 150 of the natives, whose furs they stole. Baron Bruggen says the natives are a wild lot, and if any killing were to take place, it would probably be the other way about; it would be the crew of the vessel rather than the villagers who would suffer.

Baron Bruggen said that while several Japanese sealers had raided Robben bank last year and stolen all the skins that could be found on the rookery, there had been no raiding there this season; it was too early. Some of the raiders had been captured. The guards remained on the rookeries at Copper Island, and the sealing grounds are patrolled by vessels which go from Petropavlovsky. The British government also sends a small warship north to patrol the sealing grounds. The cargo of coal which the bark General Fairchild took from Nanaimo some time ago for Petropavlovsky was consigned to the British government instead of the Russians, as was reported at the time of the bark's departure. The coal is for the patrol warships.

The company of which the Baron is manager has secured the concession to take seals and furs on the Kamchatkan peninsula.

THE NEW PRINCESS

Will Be 190 Feet Long on the Keel and Cost $125,000 to Build.

Since the news was given, exclusively by the Colonist, some days ago that the C. P. R. SS. Co. intended to build a new Princess liner at the Esquimalt Marine railway at Esquimalt much interest has been aroused. It has since been learned that the new steamer will be twenty feet longer than the steamer Princess Beatrice. The new Princess will cost $125,000, which is about $50,000 more than the Beatrice cost when she was built at the Bullen ways. The new liner will have a keel 190 feet in length, with a very wide beam, and good depth of hold. The contract has been let to the Esquimalt company, which is preparing for the work of building the new craft. The work is to be completed next spring, so that the steamer may enter the service next summer. It is understood that she will be placed on the northern route.

REMPDEL PRINCESS MAY.

Overhaul and Improvements of Skagway Steamer at Cost of $150,000.

The C. P. R. SS. Co. has decided to make extensive changes in the steamer Princess May at the close of this summer's business, as well as build a new steamer. The May will be remodelled at a cost of, approximately, $150,000. The speed of the steamer is to be increased [illegible] process Victoria, the fastest passenger steamer on waters of this continent. In increasing the speed of the Princess May, already the fastest steamer running to Lynn canal, the company has decided to have the engines and boilers taken out and larger boilers and a more powerful modern engine will be installed. Whether these engines and boilers will be transferred to another steamer is unknown; they are in the best of condition. While the work of improving the Princess May is being carried out, the freight and passenger accommodation of the vessel will also be changed. Considerable alterations will be made to the upper works, the changes completely altering the appearance of the steamer. The passenger accommodation both on the main and upper decks will be largely increased. The steamer, formerly the steamer Halting, built for the Chinese coast trade, was not much altered when purchased by the C. P. R. and placed in the northern trade. When the improvements have been completd the May will be the finest of all steamers on the northern route.

NEW SAN FRANCISCO LINERS.

Plans for New Pacific Coast Co.'s Steamers Will Soon Be Ready.

Plans for the two new steamers to be built by the P. C. SS. Co. for the Victoria and San Francisco route will be ready for bidders within a few days. Only one of the new steamers will be built immediately. The other will be authorized as soon as the first is completed, and will probably be changed materially before the order is given to the builders. It is estimated one year's time will be needed to complete the first steamer, and the second will not be in commission before the summer of 1907.

Both the new craft will be given steel houses, the first of the Pacific Coast company's fleet to be so built. Of the twenty-two steamers owned by the company, thirteen have either steel or iron hulls and nine are of wooden construction. None of the steamers with steel hulls have upper works of similar construction.

J. C. Ford, vice president and general manager of the P. C. SS. Co., said: "We will add at least two staterooms to the original plans, making the carrying capacity of the new vessels 300 first class passengers. In addition, we will have accommodations for 105 male second class and thirty-six female second class passengers. The new steamers will have a carrying capacity of approximately 3,000 tons. This will include 2,036 tons of cargo, 750 tons of coal, 75 tons of passengers and baggage. They will be 405 feet 4 inches in length, with a breadth of 44 feet 6 inches and a depth of 29 feet 1 inch. On the trial trip they must make an average of 14 knots per hour when loaded to a mean draft of 22 feet."

KINROSS CHARTERED.

Will Be Repaired by Local Firms Before Going to Sound to Load.

The bark Kinross, owned in this city, which has been tied up at Esquimalt for some time, has been chartered to load lumber at Port Hadlock for the west coast of South America. Preparatory to loading she will have new tanks, being constructed by the Victoria Machinery Depot, fitted and will be hauled out to be overhauled on the ways of the Esquimalt Marine Railway Company. The bark Don, which brought nitrate to Victoria and Departure Bay, and which has been chartered to load lumber at Hastings mills, will be hauled out at Vancouver by the Bullens, instead of at this port. She is to be repaired in consequence of a stranding accident on arriving at Honolulu from Iquique.

UMBRIA COMING.

Italian Cruiser Expected to Reach Esquimalt to Coal Tomorrow.

The Italian cruiser Umbria, which recently visited Esquimalt, and which three weeks ago caused some excitement by dropping some non-explosive shells on Pender Island when at target practice, will come to Esquimalt tomorrow. The Italian warship is coming to this side to fill her bunkers with British Columbia coal for her trip southward to Portland, San Francisco and the Southern continent. The cruiser Falke, the German vessel, which will shortly come north, arrived at San Francisco yesterday from San Diego.

BRONCHITIS.

Immediate relief invariably results from the use of Angier's Emulsion. It makes breathing easy, overcomes the cough, soreness, inflammation and purulent discharges. It counteracts and expels the poisonous secretions. It fortifies the system and does the greatest possible good. It is decidedly different from other Emul[illegible]

MASONIC GRAND LODGE SESSION

Proceedings at Convention at New Westminster—List of Officers Elected.

New Westminster, June 24.—The annual meeting of the Masonic grand lodge came to a close yesterday afternoon. The morning was spent in routine business and the choosing a place for the next meeting, which honor was finally given to Victoria. In the afternoon the hearing of reports and installation of officers was the order of business.

The grand lodge came to order with Grand Master W. J. Bowser in the chair. His Worship Mayor Keary was introduced to the most worshipful grand master and the members of the grand lodge, and in the following words the chief magistrate of the city welcomed them to New Westminster:

"Most Worshipful Grand Master and Members of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge: It affords me exceeding pleasure to welcome to our city the grand lodge representatives in British Columbia of that most ancient and honorable craft whose foundation was so truly and surely laid by the architects and builders of Solomon's temple.

"The great antiquity of your order, its influence as a high moral force, the illustrious character of its members in all lands, its enormous numbers spread over every habitable country on the globe, and its boundless, though silent, benefactions, combine in making the Masonic fraternity a world power more real than that which any kingly ruler can lay claim to.

"A man does not need to be a Mason in order to appreciate the potency for good of the order, and the value of its high moral tenets to its members.

"Countless widows and orphans and many an unfortunate brother bear eloquent testimony to the fact that Masonry is indeed a real brotherhood; that its work is not confined to the mysteries of the lodge, but that it has both hastened to comfort the sorrowful and to hand succor to the distressed.

"I much appreciate the honor you have done me in permitting me to appear before this most worshipful grand lodge, and as mayor of the city I extend to you all a hearty greeting. I trust that not only will your deliberations be successful, and, from a Masonic point of view, realize your highest anticipation, but that your stay in New Westminster will be as enjoyable as we all desire.

"I am sure the local brethren will do their part, and for the corporation it gives me much pleasure, most worshipful sir, to ask you to accept the freedom of the city."

After the noon recess the local brethren and the members of the grand lodge embarked on the steamer Beaver for a run up-river. Harour's orchestra was aboard and all anticipated in an enjoyable outing. The party returned to the city about 6 p. m. and at 8 o'clock the grand lodge resumed its session.

The following officers were elected by the grand lodge for the ensuing year:

Grand master—Thomas J. Armstrong, New Westminster.

Deputy grand master—James H. Schofield, Trail.

Senior grand warden—F. J. Bowser, Vancouver.

Junior grand warden—W. J. Houston, Victoria.

Grand chaplain—Rev. H. C. Flennes-Clinton, Vancouver.

Grand treasurer—H. H. Watson, Vancouver.

Grand secretary—Robert E. Britt, Victoria.

Grand tyler—A. Gothard, Vancouver.

The delegates in attendance were as follows:

Victoria, Columbia, No. 1—R. E. Britt, William Henderson, W. K. Houston, P. J. Riddell, H. L. Salmon, G. D. Christie and J. H. Greer.

Vancouver, Quadra No. 2—R. B. McMicking, Edward B. Paul, L. Tait and A. McFee.

Nanaimo, Ashlar, No. 3—John Shaw.

Cariboo, No. 4, Barkerville, B. C.—W. A. DeWolfe Smith, William Manson and R. B. McMicking.

Bowser, S. W. Jarrett, A. E. Lees, P. McNaughton, Talbot Ward and R. C. Hodgson.

Union, No. 9, Westminster—W. A. DeWolfe Smith, H. Hoy, R. B. Kelly, William Manson, T. A. Muir, R. E. Walker, R. K. Chapman and A. Munn.

Kamloops, No. 10, Kamloops—Z. M. Harper, S. D. McDonald.

Mountain, No. 11, Golden—Harry H. Watson and J. Devlin.

Cascade, No. 12, Vancouver—S. C. Sykes, L. Z. B. Bond, D. G. Dish, C. H. Gatewood, B. Irvine and H. H. Watson.

Spallumcheeen, No. 12—C. Z. Belcher, W. McLeod and N. McLeod.

Hiram, No. 14, Courtney, B. C.—W. A. Matheson and W. S. McPhee.

Kootenay, No. 15, Revelstoke—F. Fraser and C. A. Procunier.

Local News.

Maccabees' Review. — Officers and members of Queen Alexandra Hive, No. 11, L. O. T. M., are asked to note that the regular review will be held tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the Knights of Pythias hall. There will be an initiation of candidates and as other business of great importance will be transacted, a full attendance is earnestly requested.

Masseuses Examined.—Mrs. McElhinny and Miss Elizabeth Carr have recently passed highly successful examinations and are now eligible for colonial associations of the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses, London, England. Mrs. McElhinny will leave for Banff shortly and Miss Carr will remain in Victoria.

Picnic at Langford.—The annual union picnic of Calvary Baptist Sunday schools will be held on Saturday, July 1, at Langford Plains. A splendid programme of games has been arranged. A baseball match will be played in the morning between the combined Sunday schools of the Methodist and Baptist churches of the city, and in the afternoon a lacrosse match by the same Sunday schools. Several trains will run to and from the grounds during the day. All arrangements for transport and comfort of the picnickers have been completed. Tickets may be secured from A. B. McNeil and J. T. Croot.

To Invite Victoria.—B. D. Strauhal, who is a guest at the Hotel Driard, arrived yesterday from Vancouver. Mr. Strauhal represents the Lewis and Clark exposition of Portland, and has come to officially invite the mayor and residents of Victoria to attend the exposition during British Columbia week, commencing July 3. Special arrangements will be made for their accommodation on Victoria Day, which will be officially dedicated to the interests of Victoria, commercially, industrially and socially. Mr. Strauhal will make arrangements with the lieutenant-governor and the mayor and city officials with a view of arranging a special programme and reception to be held in the auditorium of the exposition. The Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific railways will offer special facilities and reduced rates for the occasion.

Write Up Interior.—Percy Godenrath, one of the best known newspaper writers in British Columbia, has been engaged by the Colonist as its Mainland representative in the dual capacity of advertising solicitor and special writer. He will leave on Wednesday and will first tour the Similkameen, Nicola and Okanagan districts—the development of this territory now commanding much attention because of the likelihood of the early construction of the V., V. & E. railway. His descriptive articles, written from various points in the districts mentioned, will prove of special value to intending settlers. Mr. Godenrath, who has in course of preparation a pamphlet entitled "Treasure Vaults of Mother Earth," which will be published by himself and the Colonist, has had wide newspaper experience in British Columbia, having "covered" almost all portions of the province, with the conditions of which he is thoroughly familiar.

Monkey Brand Soap cleans kitchen utensils, steel, iron and tinware, knives and forks and all kinds of cutlery. 32

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for views expressed by correspondents.]

THE CADETS.

Sir,—Herewith are a few quotations re military training in the public schools from men of large experience. These I gave before the school board, but lack of space prevented their appearing in the report of the meeting.

Will S. Munroe, of Westfield Normal school says:

"The movement for the introduction of military drills has never met the approbation of the leaders of physical training, and it has encountered no end of opposition from medical practitioners. Such drills do not meet the physiological requirements of a perfect physical exercise; that they lack the interest necessary to arouse moral earnestness and enthusiasm; that they are not performed with sufficient vigor and rapidity to engage the energetic contraction of the muscles employed; that they do not bring into play a sufficient number of muscles; and that they do not increase the respiration and quicken the circulation to a sufficient extent to secure the constitutional benefits which should accrue from exercise."

The late Sir Joshua Fitch, whose great good sense on educational matters generally is familiar to American teachers, was one of the strongest opponents of such forms of physical training. He insisted that not only were military drills opposed to the physiological needs of the boys, but that long observation in the capacity of government inspector of Her Majesty's schools had forced upon him the conclusion that the moral effect of such drills was bad. The spirit of ostentation and show, induced by brass buttons, prize drills and public parade, he thought distinctly harmful.

Principal George C. Mann, of West Roxbury High School, Boston, says:

As a form of physical training it is distinctly inferior to scientific gymnastics now commonly provided in city schools. Moreover, athletics—which is also in danger of degenerating into training to win games—has largely replaced military drill in the estimation of the boys themselves, and offers opportunities for co-operation and team work, for leadership and subordination, for the cultivation of a sense of honor and of responsibility, quite equal to the earlier form of exercises. The great virtue of both of these exercises is in the opportunity they furnish to boys of doing something as well as they can, and something of vital interest and reality to them. These active pursuits cultivate the will power as the less concrete school tasks cannot do.

G. E. Johnson, of Lowell, Mass. says:

(1). What are advantages of military drill in public schools?

The chief advantages of military drill in public schools are included in the following:

(2). Physical. The military drill ought to produce a good carriage, posture and control of the fundamental movements of the trunk and limbs, with all that such would imply for the health of the internal organs. However, these could be brought about more effectually by a right system of gymnastics and games; or to state it more exactly, by a proper environment for plays and games, supplemented by gymnastics.

(3). Mental. The military drill habituates to promptness and precision of movement and consequently, in some slight degree, at least, to precision of thought and speech. However, these are just as well developed in gymnastics, and better yet in music and certain games.

(4). Character. The military drill has little influence upon the character. The obedience that it inculcates, if it really inculcates obedience at all, has little to do with the conscience or with ideals of personal conduct or purity, or even with regard for authority, after a manner, but it is a dress parade kind of exaltation, and has little in common with the experiences to be met later in peaceful walks of life. The obedience that is involved is not at all comparable with the obedience that is learned from the good father and mother or good teacher. The obedience involved in military drill is perfectly analagous to that involved in gymnastics, and far below, in vital import, to that involved in certain games and organizations of the young.

(5). Patriotism—I doubt that the military drill has much if anything, to do with patriotism, in its true nature. In a country like ours, with the smallest of standing armies, the military drill in public schools would render us less ignorant of military tactics and more immediately ready in case of need (which God forbid!) to place a large army at the front, and I am not sure that this isn't the very best thing that can be said for the military drill in schools. History records no instance of any nation's lack of patriotism of the kind that could be inculcated in the military drill. Every daily paper issued records the need of a wider spread patriotism that is inculcated in the right study of history, of nobler men, and of humanity.

Dudley A. Sargent, M. D., director of the Hemenway Gymnasium, Harvard university, says:

My principal objection to military drill as a physical exercise is that it does not to any extent meet the physiological demands of the body. It is not of sufficient interest as a means of physical development to arouse any moral earnestness and enthusiasm on the part of the boys. The exercise of the manual is not performed with sufficient force and rapidity to engage the energetic contraction of the muscles employed. It is essentially a one-sided exercise bringing into excessive action the elevators of the right scapula, the deltoid, biceps, flexors of the forearm, wrist and fingers of the right side, while the other muscles, excepting the legs on parade days, do not get sufficient employment to keep them in a fair condition. It does not increase the respiration and quicken the circulation to a sufficient extent to secure the constitutional benefits that should accrue from exercise.

During the drill the clothing is buttoned close around the chest, and natural respiration is hindered. The muscles are not alternately contracted and relaxed, but are tetanized or kept in a state of prolonged tension. This, as we have seen, not only impairs the tone of the muscles used, but it also puts an additional strain upon the brain and nervous system at a time when both should be as much relieved as possible. Finally, the mere exercise of the manual or arms does not give sufficient breadth and scope of movement to secure the co-operation of the muscles, and as a training for the central nerve system, it is of little or no value.

Coolness, courage, presence of mind, and that rapid and responsible exercise of judgment in emergencies, so valuable to the man of business, as well as to the soldier, are not developed by the drill itself, though I will admit that other moral attributes, such as obedience, fortitude and forbearance, may be brought to a high degree of perfection. The community at large have long entertained the idea that there was something about military drill that made young men erect, or, as the committee have been pleased to term it, giving them a graceful and manly bearing.

I dislike to take from the drill one of the strongest attributes that has commended it to parents and teachers, but unless I have been misled in my observations, there is nothing in the drill itself that tends to make one erect or graceful. On the other hand, I am prepared to maintain that it tends to make them stiff and angular in their movements, as well as to droop and round shoulders.

In reference to the gracefulness that is thought to characterize the movements of young cadets, I can only say it is not the outcome of drilling and marching. The soldier is trained to square corners, straight platoons, and angular movements. Curves and embellishments are not encouraged in speech or in action. If you would account for the graceful poise of our national cadets, you must visit West Point in summer, and see them from one to two hours a day in charge of the dancing master.

After taking the most favorable view possible of military drill as a physical exercise, we are led to conclude that its constrained positions and closely localized movement do not afford the essential requisites for developing the muscles, and improving the respiration and circulation, and thereby improving the general health and condition of the system. We must further conclude that in case of any malformation, local weakness, or constitutional debility, the drill tends, by its strain upon the nerves and prolonged tension on the muscles, to increase the defects rather than to relieve them.

Finally, if the ultimate object of the drill was to prepare young men for the life and duties of a soldier, we should be forced to conclude that the drill itself would still be defective as a means of developing the chief requisites for men in that profession.

This defect, we are pleased to state, is recognized by the great military nations of Europe, and measures are taken to give all the recruits from three to twelve months' gymnastic training to develop them as men, before they are expected to conform to the requirements of the soldier.

ERNEST A. HALL.

Social and Personal.

Miss Susie Cambie, of Vancouver, is visiting Mrs. Tatlow, Dallas road.

* * *

W. F. Foster and Mrs. Foster, of Minneapolis, are at the Hotel Victoria.

* * *

Miss Ella Sinclair has returned from fortnight's visit to Mrs. (Dr.) Sanson at Clinton.

* * *

Mrs. C. N. Gowen and Miss Florence Gowen have gone to Portland on a three months' visit.

* * *

A. C. Sherbourne and daughter, of Memmoni, Wisconsin, are in the city, guests at the Hotel Victoria.

* * *

Mr. George Owen, the well-known hotel proprietor of Rossland, and Mrs. Owen, are at the Dominion hotel.

* * *

Miss Mae Lang will spend the next two weeks with her friend, Miss Blanche Boynton, at Queen Anne Hill, Seattle.

* * *

The Misses Mitchell, of New York, and Miss Cowing, of Brooklyn, are at the Hotel Victoria.

* * *

Chief Justice Hunter went to his suburban home at Shawnigan last evening and will take a short rest after his stay in St. Joseph's hospital.

* * *

Mrs. D. C. Prescott, of Chicago, Ill., is visiting her niece, Mrs. George E. Moss, of Elford street, for about a month.

* * *

Miss Boswell, granddaughter of the Lieut.-Governor, with whom she has been staying for the past two years, has left for her home in Quebec.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Grahame have taken the Tiarks' home on the Gorge road, until recently occupied by Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Dunsmuir.

* * *

Mr. Bull, the well-known logger of San Juan island, who has the contract for getting the logs for the Sayward Milling Company, is in the city.

* * *

At her pretty home on Rae street on Thursday last Mrs. MacKay entertained a number of friends at a garden party, in which sundry forms of amusement were indulged in. Prominent amongst the guests were: Misses Nickson, John, Fell, Raymond, Muriel Hall, Mackay, Mrs. Jackson, Messrs. Davies, Carson and Mackay.

The Rev. M. Marrack, of California, is in the city on a vacation, intending to take advantage of a long-deserved rest and partake of the surrounding beauties of the city and outlying districts.

* * *

Miss Nickson, of Vancouver, who has been for the past month visiting Miss Raymond, of this city, left for home this morning, and accompanying her is Miss Raymond, who will spend a few days in the Terminal City.

* * *

Herbert Cuthbert, secretary of the Tourist Association, is expected home from Portland during the coming week, where he has been busy advancing the work of the Tourist Association and superintending the joint exhibit made at the big fair by Victoria and Vancouver.

* * *

Dr. F. Stirling and Mrs. Stirling have returned from the old country. Dr. Stirling has been studying medicine in Edinburgh and on the continent for the last three years, but now intends making his home in Victoria.

* * *

Amongst the visitors to the city at present is Father Vignot, of Paris. He arrived in Canada shortly before Lent and conducted the Lenten services at Montreal prior to his visit to the West. He returns almost immediately to France. While here he is a guest at the Hotel Victoria.

* * *

Mrs. Machin entertained a number of friends at an afternoon tea at her residence on Charles street on Friday afternoon, the occasion being to welcome Mrs. and Miss Bleeker, of Los Angeles, who are starting on a long journey through the European centres. Miss Bleeker was formerly a resident of this city, having received her education at the St. Ann's Academy, and before starting on their long journey have called here to look up many old acquaintances.

* * *

Registered at the Dominion are; C. P. Webster and wife, Franklin; J. F. Quinn and wife, Seattle; Mr. Paul McCormick and two daughters and Jessie Hoyt, Billings, Montana; Grace Dartt, Palouse, Wash.; A. G. McGregor and wife, Anaconda; J. McGregor and wife, Winnipeg; W. H. Martin, Napa, Cal.; C. T. Coffey, Cloverdale, Cal.; Mrs. and Miss Du Vall, Spokane; Mrs. C. T. Bridges, New York; Charles T. James and wife, Philadelphia; George Owen and wife, Rossland; Miss R. McCulloch and Mrs. R. McLaughlin, Oshawa, Ont.; A. A. Berrow, Chemainus.

* * *

Among yesetrday's arrivals at the Driard were: E. J. Coyle, Vancouver; I. H. Brook, Winnipeg; J. C. Henry and wife, St. Paul; George H. Halse, Vancouver; George Albers, Seattle; Henry Albers, Portland; H. E. Tarr and wife, San Francisco; E. J. Brinkley, Somenos; Henry G. Polson, Kingston; A. C. Fowler, Hartford, Conn.; F. Weyerhauser and wife, H. Caughy and wife, S. I. Davis, wife and son, I. R. Jewett, wife and son and S. Phipps, all members of the Lumber Warehousing Company, of San Francisco; S. Phipps, Revelstoke; H. E. Beasley, Vancouver; A. E. Woods, Vancouver; Donald G. Forbes, Revelstoke; B. W. Stranhal, Portland, Ore.; Wm. N. Barker, Vancouver; John Loppes and H. B. Beaubers, Brandon.

* * *

The marriage of Mr. James H. Fletcher, of this city, to Miss Minna Calhoun is announced for Tuesday next, to take place at Ladners, B. C. Miss Calhoun is a graduate of the Jubilee hospital, having taken her course of training at that institution and has a host of friends as well as being very popular amongst her professional friends, whilst Mr. Fletcher is almost too well known and admired in this city to require mention. He is a member of the enterprising firm of Fletcher Bros., the piano dealers of this city, and is also a strong supporter of the Native Sons of British Columbia, holding a very high rank in the order. After a sojourn of about a month in the cities of the south, the happy couple will take up their residence in this city on Belcher street. It will be the universal wish of all that these two will live a long and prosperous life.

A BROAD STATEMENT.

This announcement is made without any qualifications. Hem-Roid is the one preparation in the world that guarantees it.

Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid will cure any case of Piles. It is in the form of a tablet.

It is the only pile remedy used internally.

It is impossible to cure an established case of piles with ointment, suppositories, injections or outward appliances.

A guarantee is issued with every package of Dr. Leonhardt's Hem-Roid, which contains a month's treatment.

Go and talk to your druggist about it.

The Wilson-Fyle Co., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Henry Young & Co.

TODAY

Three Lines of

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

With Prices Just About Cut in Half

50c Cotton Crepes, yard for..... 30c
25c Linen Crash, yard for..... 15c
60c Grenadines, yard for..... 25c

All in Good Colors

TODAY

HENRY YOUNG & CO.

BISCUITS BISCUITS

Choice Mixed Biscuits

2 lbs. for 25c

THE SAUNDERS' GROCERY CO., LTD.

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The Colonist.

SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1905.

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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

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VICTORIANS AT THE PORTLAND FAIR.

The Daily Colonist is on sale at Rich's News Stands in all Exhibit Buildings, and on the grounds; also at the "American Inn" News Stand.

DISCUSSING THE ISSUES.

The naval victory won by Japan over the Russians, which was of a decisive character, has been productive of a great deal in the press respecting these nations—their literature, their language, their methods of government, their social and economic life—a perfect flood of literature. No person has yet undertaken to write a "true history" of the war itself, for the very good reason that it is known only to the generals and to their respective governments. Russia is ashamed of its record, and is not anxious to have it written; Japan has strategic reasons for not giving too great publicity to its general plan of campaign—at least for the present. Never did a modern war get less in print than this one.

One of the most popular subjects of discussion just now is the lessons of the sea fight. Admiral Togo generously attributed his success to "the brilliant virtue of the Mikado," and to "the protection of his imperial ancestors," but as a theory it will not prevent naval experts from discussing other causes as well. The whole question of sea-fighting has been raised, and a controversy is going on as to the relative merits of the battleship, the cruiser, the torpedo boat and submarines. Nations have, we are told, been building navies on theory, and they have been waiting for forty years for just the opportunity afforded to demonstrate these theories. Unfortunately, the fight was too one-sided to be convincing. As one writer expresses it, the battle of the Sea of Japan demonstrated rather the respective fighting qualities of the Japanese and Russian sailors, and if any great moral is to be drawn from the fight at all, it is the necessity for the training of the crews. So much depends upon the personal qualities of the admiral that it is very difficult to institute comparisons of value. The Russian admiral in the matter of naval strategy was completely outclassed. What his battleships would have done had Admiral Togo been in charge is, therefore, impossible to say. It is entirely possible that, had fleets been exchanged, the result would have been reversed. It is almost useless to conduct a controversy based on such uncertain conditions. Togo made the most of his fast cruisers, torpedo boats and submarines, demonstrating their effectiveness, but the circumstances were so peculiar and the results as to methods so inconclusive that the naval experts will continue the argument from their points of view, and the present ships will be obsolete before the points in controversy are settled.

The terms of peace to be proposed also come in for much discussion. So far, only the preliminaries have been arranged. Many profess to see in the undoubted great advantage to be secured by Japan a dangerous predominance in the affairs of the Orient. That the Japanese nation will be exacting is generally anticipated; that their position in the East will prove to be a "yellow peril" is a matter of doubt. That there has been a "white peril" in the aims of Russia is quite certain, and though checked, it has not yet been removed.

Publicity has lately been given in the United States to the views of Professor George T. Ladd, a Yale man, stated to be especially qualified to discuss conditions in Japan and China, and who has studied those nations in their home, not as a merchant or a politician, but as an accomplished historian and broad-minded sociologist. He is quoted as thinking that Japan ought not to be expected at the present time to consent to any long armistice. He is stated to have said: "Japan cannot waste the precious months of the campaigning season at this critical juncture in those prolonged and vacillating and insincere pour parlers for which the Russian government is so celebrated." It is suggested that Russia has shown a temporizing disposition in connection with the negotiation for the choice of the place for holding the proposed peace negotiations, and that duplicity or delay may possibly be intended, so guarded are the terms of her reply to President Roosevelt's letter. However, Japan is not likely to be caught napping, having had abundant experience of Russia's style of diplomacy. Continuing, the same paper observes:

"Professor Ladd thinks little of Russia and much of Japan. In his judgment, there are 'dangers connected with the too hasty conclusion of this dreadful war which even outweigh, as estimated by the future interests of the race, the risks of its somewhat longer continuance.' In the first place, the war should result in putting a final check upon the selfish exploitation of the Orient by the Western nations, which, he says, on the whole has been a curse to the East and a greater curse to Russia itself. 'If the white peril in the Orient is now guarded against once for all, the yellow peril will take care of itself in peace.'

"Moreover, 'real and substantial guarantees to keep the peace and to cease from her policy of aggrandisement in the East must be exacted from the Russian government.' Third, some arrangement for maintaining permanently the integrity of the Chinese empire ought to be incorporated in the treaty, if one is to be made. China must be for the Chinese, and those who know best this truly remarkable people believe that they, too, if only their own government can be enlightened and purified, and they can be guarded against the temptation to exploit them in the interest of foreigners, will become great among the modern civilized nations.' Another result of the war, although it cannot be provided for in the treaty of peace, should be the emancipation of the Russian people. The professor thinks that 'within certain limits, which no one can well define just now, the severer the exactions of the conquering nation the better will be the chances of improvement for the conquered nation.'"

COAL THE BASIS OF INDUSTRY.

The latent wealth British Columbia possesses in its enormous coal resources should suggest to those who doubt that the industrial future of the province will prove to be important, the big coal potentialities of the "mineral province" of the Dominion. Seven years ago the late Dr. George M. Dawson wrote of the Crow's Nest Pass coal field: "It is already manifest we have here one of the most remarkable coal basins known." Since then the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company has extensively prospected the coal measures in its part of that large field, and although, owing chiefly to its market having been limited, it has produced only about 3,000,000 tons of coal, that it has full confidence in the future productiveness of its coal mines is evidenced by the comparatively large expenditures it has made, and continues to make, as market conditions warrant larger outlay on development and equipment. At one colliery alone—and it owns and is operating three collieries—it is now putting in plant and appliances for maintaining a daily output of 4,000 tons, with provision for an eventual enlargement to 8,000 tons per diem. And yet the coal measures of the Crow's Nest Pass have thus far been but little explored, for north, south and east of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company's block of 250,000 acres of coal lands, there are known to be extensive portions of the field untouched and awaiting development.

Then there is the large area of coal-bearing country in the Similkameen and Nicola districts, shortly to be provided with railway transportation facilities, which will be but preliminary to an industrial advance in this section of the province. Coming farther west, the coast coal fields, from which about 10,000,000 tons of coal have been taken, and which contain the best quality of coal on the Pacific Coast, are easily equal to a production of between one million and two million tons a year, and add to the big asset the province possesses in this connection. Of other known occurrences of coal—on Queen Charlotte Islands, in the Bulkley valley, in the Peace river section and elsewhere in the province—little is yet known, other than that some of these give promise of proving productive to an important degree.

This brief summary of the coal resources by no means does them justice, yet it will serve to indicate the existence of good grounds for belief that later they will prove a basis of industry that will raise British Columbia high in the scale of industrial importance on the Pacific Coast. The effect of the development of great coal resources has been strikingly demonstrated in the United States. In 1850, with a population of 23,191,876 persons, 6,445,681 tons of coal were mined, the production per capita having been 0.278 tons. In 1903, with an estimated population of 81,000,000, the production was 357,356,416 tons, or 4.4 tons per capita. The rate of progress during recent years has been very much more rapid than earlier, for in the ten years between 1894 and 1904 the coal output of that country was more than doubled. The magnitude of the coal mining industry is not generally recognized. Six hundred thousand men and boys are now employed in the coal mining industry of the United States. The yearly value of the coal they handle is, at the pit's mouth, about $520,000,000. Measured at the price at which it ultimately reaches the retailer, the value would be more than $2,000,000,000. Such an enormous value staggers those who attempt to realize what it means. Of course, British Columbia's coal industry cannot be expected for generations to attain to anything like the importance of that of the United States, yet there certainly does exist in this province the basis for an industry almost beyond present conception, and one of which the present generation is laying the foundations of.

THE RETIRING FARMER.

The Farmer's Advocate calls attention to and discusses the retiring farmer. We mean the farmer in Manitoba and the Northwest who is selling out and retiring to town or some other life. The number of such men in that country is great and increasing. The rush of immigration is enabling the successfull pioneer to sell out at good prices. Our contemporary rather bemoans the tendency, and remarks:

"Doubtless a respite from exacting work is well deserved by such men and their wives, and at first one and all are prepared to congratulate them on their prospects of comfort for years to come. But does retired life always afford the comfort and contentment expected? Alas! no. Men and women accustomed all their lives to steady work and life's responsibilities soon find a life of comparative indolence more or less of a burden, and, unless some useful work is secured to occupy their hands and minds, find themselves becoming physically weaker. The pity of the situation is that help cannot be secured to carry on the work of the farm so that the owner might continue in pursuit of the work he has all his life been engaged in, and might hand down to his own posterity as a family heritage the land upon which he has exerted his best efforts and which in turn has sustained him and his through many years. There is something more than mere sentiment in the persistency with which such a practice is followed in older countries, but too great a lack of it in the easy manner in which Canadians part with the old homestead."

This tendency in the Northwest is not an unnatural one in the circumstances. The farmers there do not belong to the soil. They went into that country from the old homesteads in the Eastern provinces, to take advantage of the conditions in a new country, in order to make money quickly. A great many of them have made money, and that by hard work. There has been little in the strenuous climate of winter and the strenuous labor of making money to endear them to their homes. Probably nine out of ten had this one idea of retiring to a more congenial occupation just as soon as a competency was earned. Their sons and daughters born in the country will probably take quite a different view of it and will desire to remain in it. However, in few cases does the retiring farmer wish to go back to his Eastern home. He will either move to town and take life easy or he will come to British Columbia to enjoy a climate and conditions of living which do not exist on the prairies. In the Okanagan the new settlers are principally men of the class referred to, and they are taking most naturally to fruit-growing; but any class of small farming has its attractions for them, and we may look forward to this movement going on in an increasing rate until the great majority of our rural population will be men who have percolated through Manitoba and the Northwest provinces. It is, therefore, a movement of the very greatest importance to this province, and one which we should encourage to the fullest extent. The Advocate thinks "in the new country, of all places under the sun, no man should think of ceasing from his work while strength lasts, and no one should rashly abandon work in which he has become proficient to engage in a business for which he may not prove adapted."

There is some truth in that, but not a few, probably most of the Manitoba farmers, had experience in fruit-growing and other lines of mixed farming before they took up their present homes, and will not find much difficulty in adapting themselves to conditions in new farms in this province.

SMELTING PROGRESS.

The report of the Minister of Mines has dealt at some length with what is known as the Heberlein process of smelting installed at the Marysville smelter, in East Kootenay, and it is satisfactory to know that after running for several weeks it has been declared to be a complete success. The Nelson Tribune states that it will effect a saving of $5 a ton in the treatment of silver lead ores of a certain class, and that the producer will benefit to the extent of $4 per ton on a 60 per cent. lead ore or concentrate, something that will do more for the industry than bonusing or tariff legislation "to stifle the complaints of lead ore miners and by solving the problem of cheap treatment it should stimulate production to an extent hitherto unknown in the Slocan." We trust that this optimistic view will be realized, and that it means the modernizing of the lead smelters in the Kootenay whereby the benefits will be felt generally. The Heberlein process is described by the Tribune thus:

"It does not produce matte as in the ordinary process, which then has to be treated again, but its first product is bullion, which only needs refining. In the process of roasting all impurities are eliminated, the ore being first crushed, in the roaster it is rendered viscous and the sulphur passes off so that by the time the ore reaches the lead stack and the blast is applied, nothing remains but to consolidate it into metal. The doing away with the intermediate process of treating matte effects the saving already specified. The most careful assays of the slag at Marysville show that all the silver values have been recovered in the furnace, the slag contained practically nothing."

The cost of installing the process in the local smelter is estimated to be from $80,000 to $100,000, a very considerable sum to add to existing capital and one not justifiable as an experiment. Now that it has been demonstrated, however, we are told that both the Hall and Trail smelters are likely to follow suit.

In this connection news has been received from Toronto to the effect that the War Eagle, Centre Star and St. Eugene mines have passed from the control of the Blackstock-Gooderham syndicate into the hands of capitalists in Toronto, Montreal and New York, closely allied with the C. P. R. interests. As one result of the deal, the C. P. R. gets complete control of all mining interests for its smelter at Trail. The price given, $825,000, seems to be very small and there will probably be found to be some mistake about it.

We congratulate the Times upon its "Of Age" edition, which came formally to light yesterday. Our contemporary was 21 years old that day and celebrated the event by a handsome special edition, containing an illustrated review of the development of British Columbia and the advantages it has to offer the investor and settler. There are 44 pages of this matter, exclusive of the cover, and it is all interesting, even the several dealing with the personnel of the staff, the members of which are to be complimented upon "coming out so well" in print.

It is a pleasure to know that the members from British Columbia are "working like Trojans." If they had displayed the same zeal in behalf of securing certain local benefits when the Grand Trunk Pacific bill was going through the House, or in securing certain rights for which the Province has been fighting, the public would now be inclined to give them greater credit at the present moment for furthering the interests of the Great Northern Railway as a blow to railway monopoly in the southern interior of British Columbia.

OWNERSHIP OF THE NORTH POLE

Literary Digest.

Who owns the North Pole, or, rather, who will own it when it is found? This rather unprofitable question has, in some of the daily papers, been dividing attention with Togo's victory and the Equitable scandal. It appears to have been raised by a statement made in the Canadian House of Commons by the Premier of the Dominion in a debate on the organization of the Far North lands. On recent maps American names, it appears, have been given to the territories in the far north which, in the Premier's judgment, are British. He asserts most emphatically that Americans would not be permitted to "take a position in these lands." Commenting on this assertion, the New York Sun (May 28), remarks, editorially:

"In other words, Sir Wilfrid does not recognize the existence of a right of discovery. Are we to conclude that if the new American expedition * * * should achieve its coveted object, the North Pole itself would be claimed at Ottawa as British property? * * *

"Admitting, for the sake of argument, that a tract of land exists at and around the North Pole, we can see that the question of its ultimate ownership is complicated by the further inquiry whether such land is an island encircled by the Polar Sea or is connected by an isthmus with land previously known and claimed. We may take for granted that in the former event the validity of the discoverer's title to ownership would not be disputed. * * *

"Let us suppose, then, that the region environing the geographical Pole should prove to be linked with Franz Josef Land, to which Austria has acquired a claim by discovery; or with Spitzbergen, which is claimed by Sweden, though it was known to the Russians long before its discovery by Barents; with Greenland, which belongs to Denmark; or with British North America, which as we have seen claims Grinnell Land and all the more northerly points yet discovered on the coast bordering on the west the straits which have Greenland for their eastern boundary. Under such circumstances would there be even any technical ground for the assumption that the North Pole would belong, not to the discoverer or rather to the Power of which he is a citizen or subject, but to the Power with which the circumpolar region happened to prove connected? It seems clear that in the absence of any international agreement regarding spheres of influence within the Arctic zone and in the absence of any express treaty stipulations, the question would be answered in pursuance of the doctrine propounded and acted upon in the sixteenth century and later by England, France, Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Russia, the doctrine that discovery gives a valid title, though such title may be lost by non-use and needs to be confirmed by occupation. That any treaty exists between England on the one hand and France, England, Russia, or Denmark on the other, by which British North America is admitted to extend northward as far as the Pole, we do not believe; for treaty framers would hardly choose for a terminus a geographical point which, conceivably, may be connected by land, not only with British North America, but also with Greenland, and perhaps also with territory to which Russia or Sweden might lay claim."

And aside from all these considerations, it would be "mischievous and odious" to discourage explorers by claiming the pole in advance of discovery. To quote further:

"Even if there were any technical ground for the claim that the North Pole will belong to Great Britain if the circumpolar tract shall prove to be linked by land with British North America, it would be mischievous and odious, from a scientific and moral point of view, to assert such a claim in advance, and thus discourage the aspirations and efforts of explorers. It is in the interest of international science that the attempt to ascertain the precise location of the North Pole is made, and it is the duty of enlightened countries to promote and not impede such high aiming endeavors. If ever, too, a moral right to ownership ought to be conceded to the exhibition of fortitude, daring, and self-sacrifice, such a right must be held to vest in those who, in the cause of science, have confronted the hardships, the privations, and the dangers of polar exploration. Dearly bought at cheapest, will be the honor of discovering the North Pole; and he who accomplishes the feat should not be robbed of the privilege of planting there the flag of his own country.

"Meanwhile, it is quite possible that the North Pole will prove to be surrounded by water. In that case, of course, there will be no land for anybody to claim."

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THE LOG MARKET.

Lumberman and Contractor.

The log market is in a healthy condition. Logs command a good price, and what is more satisfactory, are selling at from $1 to $1.75 more in Vancouver than they are on Puget Sound. In spite of this fact few booms are coming over from the other side, and there are good times among the loggers. The result of these conditions is that during the recent depression in the latter part of 1904 in the lumber industry logs were in no demand, and logging practically ceased, many loggers going out of business. When the industry commenced to revive the stock of logs on hand were quickly absorbed and the market was bare. The loggers who had gone out of business in many cases did not take up the burden again, and as a result those that did continue logging have ever since got good prices. Should normal conditions prevail, however, for the next two months in the mill business, the market will be again overstocked and logs will drop.

At the present time there are more logs being manufactured than there are being cut into lumber. On the other hand, there are indications that there will be much greater activity in lumber in the next two months, and if this is the case logs will continue high in price. The cedar log situation scarcely affects the market. There is but one big mill that uses the cedar log for shingles, the others using shingle bolts, so that a couple of booms of cedar logs a season supplies the market, taking into consideration the cedar logs that are mixed with the fir booms delivered at the mills. On this side of the line the poor cedar logs sell at $5 and the clear at $10. On the other side of the line they bring from $7.50 to $11.

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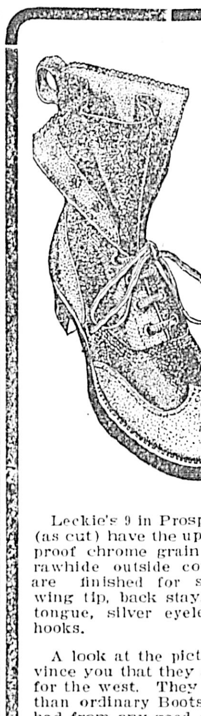

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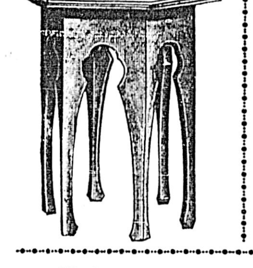

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Tourists will find that the most enjoyable way to see the most picturesque portions of the city and environs is by the popular Tally-Ho Coach, which leaves the Tourist Association Rooms, and Hotels, every afternoon at 2 o'clock.

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To acquire one of the prettiest sites in Victoria, 125 feet frontage, on Cadboro Bay Road, and 250 feet deep, fine old shrubbery, etc., ask for particulars.

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LOCAL NEWS.

Hospital Board.—A meeting of the board of directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital will be held at the Board of Trade rooms at 10:30 o'clock in the morning on Wednesday next.

St. Ann's Academy.—The annual closing exercises at St. Ann's Academy will be held on Tuesday next at 2:30 o'clock. All parents and friends of the pupils are cordially invited to attend. An exhibit of art and fancy work will be shown in the Academy parlors.

Prompt Payment.—E. F. John, late warden of the provincial jail, was a member of the Knights of the Maccabees, and his death occurred on May 29 last. Yesterday his widow was handed a check for $3,000, covering her late husband's insurance.

Old Men's Home.—Messrs. Hooper & Watkins, the architects, are calling for tenders, which will be received at the office of the city clerk up to Monday, July 3, at 4 p. m., for the erection and completion of a brick building to be utilized as an Old Men's Home. Drawings and specifications may be seen at the office of the architects.

Ladies' College.—The annual closing exercises of the British Columbia Ladies' College will be held at the college building, Oak Bay avenue, tomorrow evening, commencing at 8:30 o'clock. A most meritorious musical programme has been prepared for the occasion and as a large number of invitations have been issued, the affair promises to be thoroughly enjoyable.

Swimming School Opens.—The swimming school near Point Ellice bridge will open tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. Pupils, when reporting to the instructor, Mr. St. Clair, will be told off to the various classes. Classes will be formed for every hour from 8 a. m. till 6 p. m. The school's opening has been delayed this year owing to heavy repairs necessitated by stormy weather and malicious damage. Everyone is requested to report as early as possible, as the season is not long.

FOR SALE
Horse Shoe Saloon
GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.
Best business locality in city. Good reasons for selling. Price and particulars on application on premises, or communicate with W. F. HALL, Horseshoe Saloon, Victoria.

DIAMONDS
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HAMMERLESS and other breechloading guns, rifles and pistols. A. A. Aaronson.
TRANSITS, compasses, sextants, magnifiers, opera and marine glasses. Great bargains. A. Aaronson, the Pawnbroker.
VIOLINS, guitars, banjos, mandolins, cornets, etc. A. Aaronson, the Pawnbroker.
GOLD WATCHES, silver, filled, gun metal; gold chains and rings. A. A. Aaronson
FINE ROLLER-TOP DESK, $30; hammerless gun, 12 bore, $20; 30.30 rifle, $10; drop Singer sewing machine, $25; transit, $100; Howard watch, solid filled case, $30. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson street, corner Broad.

Alex. Peden, the tailor at 36 Fort street, is making a special reduction in a few Worsted Tweed Suitings. It is needless to say that these goods are of extra value for the price offered. Anyone buying at the prices will make a saving. *

Chip Panama hats, 50c; Tuscan Straws, $1. B. Williams & Co. *

20 dozen boys' straw hats reduced to 25c. B. Williams & Co. *

Man o' war straw hats, 40c. B. Williams & Co. *

Camp stoves, all kinds, at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street. *

Try Dean & Hiscocks' Marvelous Rheumatic Liniment. *

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Sashes, Doors and Wood Work
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Office and Yards—Government and Discovery Streets, Victoria, B. C.
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When we tell you that the
Gerhard Heintzman
Is the Best Piano Made in Canada To-day.
We tell you what we believe and KNOW to be the truth. We do not advertise the Heintzman as the best one day and the "MORD HEINER" the next, and perhaps the "PALMHERR" the next.
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And when we claim that proud distinction for the "GERHARD HEINTZMAN" Piano we are prepared to prove our assertion by the unsolicited testimony of America's Leading musicians and teachers of music, and by actual comparison with any and all other makes.
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR THE BEST IN PIANO VALUES, YOU WILL FIND IT VERY MUCH TO YOUR ADVANTAGE TO CALL AT OUR WAREROOMS.
FLETCHER BROS.
93 Government Street. Victoria, B.C.

Jelly! Jelly!
Sheriff's Jelly Powder, 3 for 25c
We are receiving Logan Berries daily
THE WEST END GROCERY COMPANY
S. J. HEALD, Manager.

Yorkshire Picnic.—The Yorkshire Society of British Columbia has decided to hold its annual basket picnic at the Gorge on July 8, when the usual sports will be indulged in. The prize list is likely to be even better than on former occasions. The sports are to commence about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. All Yorkshire people are expected to bring their friends.

Young People's Society.—A committee of the Victoria West Methodist church, consisting of the following, Mrs. Dixon, Messrs. Siddall, Middleton and Lamshire, have been appointed to draw up a programme and prepare a constitution for a meeting for the purpose of organizing a local union of the Young People's Society. This meeting will be held in Calvary Baptist church on Monday evening, July 31.

Demand for Fruit Farms.—The business of the Southern Okanagan Land Company is progressing very satisfactorily. This is the report brought by S. W. Shatford, M. P. P., who is at present in the city, a guest at the Driard. Surveyors have divided a part of the land into small plots and these are selling rapidly for fruit growing. A comprehensive irrigation scheme is planned so as to ensure a fruit crop every season. The company, in addition to selling the land, also offer special inducements to purchasers by agreeing to plant the plats and care for the orchards until the holder wishes to locate on it.

Reformed Church Picnic.—Mr. A. L. Pengelly, the energetic secretary of the Reformed Episcopal Sunday school, is using every effort to make this year's picnic to Bazan Bay on Dominion Day the banner one of the season. Everyone acquainted with him regrets that this is his last official duty in connection with the church, as he leaves Victoria the day following, en route East to college, to prepare himself for his chosen work, the ministry. His friends and co-workers wish him every success, and if energy and perseverance will achieve it, Mr. Pengelly will surely win out. It is hoped that all friends of the school and church will rally on July 1 and Davis will furnish the music. Tickets are for sale at Ribben & Co.'s, Weiler Bros.', Redding's grocery, Victoria West, and on the station platform. Trains leave the Market Station at 10 a. m. and 1:15 p. m. on Saturday next.

Kingston St.,
1 Lot, 60x120, near Menzies, facing south —$640.
Esquimalt Rd.,
New 6 room Cottage. $2,100. Easy Terms.
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Building Lots FOR SALE
HOUSES BUILT ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.
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ENGLISH WHEELS
We have a stock of Singers and Humbers now on hand of those wheels that so delight their riders.
English Free Wheel, English Coaster Brakes and English two-speed gears. Call and see them.
We will accept old bicycles of any make in part payment.
Thomas Plimley
CENTRAL CYCLE DEPOT.
Opposite Post Office.

Our $2.50 Boys' school suits, sizes 22 to 28, beat the world. B. Williams & Co. *

St. John's Guild.—St. John's Junior Guild and Social Club will hold their business meeting in the guild room tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Anglican Synod.—The synod of the Anglican diocese is to meet in Victoria on Thursday, July 6. The opening service will be held in the cathedral on Wednesday evening, July 5, when the Bishop will deliver his address to the synod.

Daughters of Rebekah.—The Daughters of Rebekah will hold a social dance on Tuesday evening, and will be pleased to see all Odd Fellows and friends attend. Strawberries and cream will be served, and a good time is promised for all who attend.

Pupils' Recital.—The pupils of Miss Sill, teacher of the piano, will on the afternoon of Friday next at 4 o'clock, at the residence, 10 Harrison street, entertain a large party of friends at a pianoforte recital. Invitations for the same are now being issued.

Social at St. John's.—An ice-cream social will be held in St. John's school room and rectory grounds on Tuesday evening, June 27, at 8 o'clock. An interesting and varied programme is being arranged, and it is hoped that all friends will patronize this effort of the young people's social club.

Sale of Work.—A garden party and sale of work of St. Paul's Ladies' Aid will be held at the residence of Rev. D. MacRae, Frederick street, Victoria West, on Tuesday afternoon and evening next. Seasonable refreshments will be served, and the Royal Garrison Artillery band will discourse a choice programme of music from 4 to 9 o'clock.

Women's Auxiliary.—The annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary Society, Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital, will take place on Tuesday next, June 27, at 2:30 p. m., at the city hall. All members, friends and donors, and the society of the Daughters of Pity are cordially invited and begged to be present if possible, as important interests are on hand for the coming year. The meeting is open to the public, and every one at all interested in the work is asked to attend and thus to become better acquainted with its objects and its results.

Collegiate School.—The following honors have just been gained by old and present boys of the Collegiate school: Gerald Potts and John Hanington have taken their degree—the former with first-class honors in English at Trinity university, Toronto, the latter with honors in medicine at McGill university, Montreal. Henry Lockwood has passed tenth and Joseph Keefer eleventh out of thirty candidates into the Royal Military College, Kingston. These honors attest to the thorough grounding and training obtained at the Collegiate school.

Choir Entertained.—Mr. and Mrs. William Gregson entertained the members of the First Presbyterian church choir last Friday night at their residence, upper Pandora street. Over thirty of the choir were present, indulging in games on the lawn for a portion of the evening, and later in singing, parlor games, etc., till about 10:30, when refreshments were served, including delicious strawberries and cream. Speeches were made and votes of thanks passed to the host and hostess, to which a suitable reply was made. After a few more games, etc., "Auld Lang Syne" and "God Save the King" were sung, and the members of the party dispersed to their homes, each and all delighted with their evening's entertainment.

New Mandolin Club.—Mr. S. Talbot, the well-known music teacher and leader, has organized the Victoria Mandolin Club. Most of the members are his own pupils. The general opinion of those who have listened to the performances given during the last few weeks is that they are equal to those of clubs which have practiced for years, when as a matter of fact it was organized only three months ago. It is expected that in the near future the Victoria Mandolin Club will be in the front rank of musical institutions in this city. Mr. Talbot invites all lovers of string music who may wish to join the club to see him at his residence, corner of Cook and Pandora streets. The services of the club will be freely at the command of charitable institutions.

A Child's Mishap.—A child of Mr. A. E. Allen, a little over three years of age, met with an extraordinary mishap at Beacon Hill park on Friday afternoon. Mrs. Allen had taken the little fellow to the park for an outing, and during the afternoon it strayed away from her side to play with a number of other small children, who were amusing themselves with a go-cart, near the bridge which spans the narrow waterway connecting the two lakes. Suddenly those near the children were startled by piercing screams, and rushing to the spot where the children had been playing, it was discovered that the go-cart was in the water, clinging to it being the little child of Mrs. Allen. It was the work of a moment for a gentleman who had hurried to the scene to jump into the water and rescue the little one from its terrible plight. Mr. Allen is extremely grateful to the gentleman, of whose identity he is as yet unaware, and he would be pleased to have his address, so that he can show appreciation of his prompt deed.

The merchant who advertises gives you the same opportunities to secure bargains that your neighbor has. Publicity equalizes opportunity. Nowadays there is no reason for your not having heard about some special sale.

Don't buy any more ice cream. What is the sense in paying out good money for ice cream when you can make it yourself at half the price you pay for it. With a White Mountain Freezer any one can make ice cream equal to the best. A 3-quart machine, a good family size, will only cost you $3.50; Ice Cream Dishes, 50c to $2.00 per dozen, at R. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street. *

For High-class Haberdashery Finch & Finch's, Government street, is undoubtedly the place to go. They are the people when it comes to goods that are good. *

The Novelty Furniture in weathered oak, decorated in effectively stained pyrographic designs, now being shown at Weiler Bros.', is very interesting. It includes such useful articles as Jardiniere Stands in a variety of shapes and priced as low as 90c; Book Racks, Magazine Stands, Shelf Brackets, Tea and Card Tables, etc. Call in and see it while the selection is good. Weiler Bros. *

Typewriter Repairs.—We are the people. We have now engaged an expert for this kind of work and undertake to put in good condition any make of typewriter. Victoria Book and Stationery Co.

Negligee Outing Shirts at 75c, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50; English Cricket and Tennis Shirts at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50. B. Williams & Co. *

Refrigerators for $11 at Cheapside. *

Boys' bathing tights, 5c per pair; bathing suits at 50c, 75c and $1. B. Williams & Co. *

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Campbell's

This is Headquarters for Those Attractive
Wash Suits
In Shirt and Blouse Waist Styles
No wardrobe complete without one or two, and the prices so low you will have some money left over.
Two Special Lines at $2.50 and $3.50. Can't be beat.
A New Shipment of Jersey's Just Received
In white, black, navy and red.
We will sell at $2.00

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Electrical and Mechanical Engineers
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Broughton St., Victoria.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENTS FOR
TRUSCOTT MOTOR AND LAUNCHES
Awarded Highest Prizes at St. Louis Fair, and Will Be Used Exclusively at Portland Fair. Island Agents for
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AUTOS FOR HIRE DAY OR NIGHT.

Beautiful Cut Glass.

A few pieces of rich cut glass give a wonderful sparkle and brilliancy to the dinner table; while for wedding presents nothing is more highly appreciated than this fascinating ware.

We have just put in stock a new and beautiful assortment of FRUIT AND SALAD BOWLS, CELERY DISHES, VASES, BON-BON DISHES, WATER PITCHERS, and numerous other pieces, all of the richest cut, and the prices are remarkably low.

We ask you to inspect the same, as we are confident the quality and prices of our goods will commend them to you.

C. E. REDFERN
43 Government St.
Established 1862. Telephone 118

A SAVING OF ABOUT $10.00
We are offering a few FINE WORSTED AND TWEED
SUITINGS AT $25.00, REGULAR PRICE $30.00 to $35.00.
All orders are completed in our usual first class order. CALL EARLY.
36 Fort Street **PEDEN'S** Merchant Tailor

From City and Hamlet, Valley and Plain

People are coming to take advantage of our great special June sale of Pianos and Organs.
THE GREATEST PRICE REDUCTION EVER OFFERED IN ANY SECTION OF THIS COUNTRY.
Remember This Great Offer in Prices and Terms Ends on June 30th.
Our Sales during the past two weeks have been heavy, but we have a large reserve stock.
Here are some of the bargains we have to offer:
A $375.00 Ellington (American) Piano (been rented for a short time), for $250.00.
A $450.00 Marshall & Wendell (New York) Piano, for only $275.00.
A new Dominion for $218.40, and another style for $273.25.
HEINTZMAN, NORDHEIMER and PALMER Pianos are all going in this GREAT SALE.
A few we have not space to describe going at $100.00, $65.00 and $50.00.
ORGANS from $20.00 upwards.
TERMS—$7.50, $8.00, $10.00 or more down, and same amounts monthly secure any of our Pianos.
Do not delay, as there are only a few days more in which to get advantage of these special terms and prices.
M. M. WAITT & CO., Ltd.
44 Government Street.

HOTEL DAVIES AND POODLE DOG RESTAURANT.

Sunday, June 25. Price 50c.
MENU.
SOUP—Mock Turtle. Puree Crecy. Consomme.
FISH—Little Neck Clams Bordelais. Boiled Silver Salmon, Parsley Sauce. Baked Flounder au gratin Fried Black Cod.
SALAD—Lettuce, French Dressing.
BOILED—Smoked Ox Tongue, Piquant Sauce.
ENTREES—Oyster Pie a la American. Salmi of Duck with Olives. Veal Cutlettes Breaded, Tomato Sauce. Italian Macaroni. Kummel Omelette.
ROASTS—Young Chicken with dressing. Loin of Pork, Brown Gravey. Prime Sirloin of Beef au jus.
VEGETABLES—Garden Peas. New Turnips and Carrots. Boiled and Mashed New Potatoes.
DESSERT—Strawberry Short Cake with Cream. Gooseberry, Rhubarb Pie. Compote Figs. Vanila Ice-cream. Wine Jelly. Assorted Cake. Fruit. Stilton Cheese. Cafe Noir.
Imported Table Claret 25c. per pint.

100 boys' school suits, sizes 22 to 25, reduced to $1.50 per suit. B. Williams & Co. *

English corduroy knickers, 75c, all sizes. B. Williams & Co. *

Balbriggan underwear, 75c per suit; natural wool underwear, $1.50 per suit. B. Williams & Co. *

Use telephone to Ladners.

SMOKE Mainland and British Lion CIGARS
Don't take anything just as good. Avoid everything better.
The Mainland and British Lion Cigars are honest goods, and cost from $5.00 to $15.00 per thousand more than any 10c. Domestic Cigar on the market.
Now are You on?

The only store in Victoria devoted exclusively to fine clothing for men, youths and boys, "The Fit-Reform," 73 Government street. *

A Likely Gift.—A new dinner set, besides being of a useful and durable character, allows the giver every opportunity for the expression of taste and refinement. We have some excellent patterns from $12 to $20 the set. Weiler Bros. *

Use telephone to Ladysmith.

LACROSSE.

Vancouver the Victors

The local wonders, including the "old war horses," went down to defeat yesterday before a young team from Vancouver, the game resulting in a win for the visitors by a score of 6-2.

The Victoria team appeared to be in good shape and played better lacrosse in the latter part than at the beginning; but some of the old players did not show to any advantage, as could only be expected from their failure to put in good, faithful practice. "Old war horses" are all very well in theory, but it is the industrious, painstaking tyro that very frequently wins the battle.

The game was lost in the first quarter, when the defence field of the Victoria team had an odd man against them, by the defence fielder of the visitors coming down to assist the home. This put the locals, as it seemed, "up in the air," and they had not been drilled enough together to know what to do. The team might be in the best condition possible, but unless they understand each others play it is useless trying to defeat any team, and it is only good, hard practice that can secure this. The only way to remedy this is to make the team which will represent the club in their league games practice together and learn a system of playing the game. Parades of "old war horses" when visions of a trip to Portland loom up large on the horizon should not be taken as the equivalent of the more grinding, hard work of many of the team who are constantly at practice.

At times the locals played brilliant lacrosse, but the visitors played a steady game throughout, and after they had scored their three goals in the first quarter, they bunched their flags and could not be drawn out. The play during the whole game was somewhat rough, Referee McNaughton allowing too much liberty, which the players were not slow to take advantage of. One very regrettable accident occurred during the game, R. Dewar having the misfortune to break his collar bone, the result of a heavy body check in the second quarter of the game. He continued for a time, but was forced to retire, Douglas of the Vancouvers going off to even up.

The game started with Victoria playing up-hill. Before the game had been in progress many minutes the defence were drawn out one by one and Ritchie went in on top of Lorimer and scored in 3½ minutes, Matheson repeating the trick in the same time. Another goal was secured in this quarter by Ravey, who made a nice shot, which should have been stopped by W. Lorimer, but he missed it and did not give his brother a chance to save. During the first quarter the local home had a number of opportunities, but failed to improve them.

On resuming play for the second quarter the locals played better, but Ritchie sent in a hot shot, which struck Lorimer on the body and rolled in. The defence were playing hard, but could not withstand the constant rushes of the visitors' home. Time and time again the ball would come up only to have it sent back, but the home could not keep it.

The second goal in this quarter was the result of poor judgment on the defence. On W. Lorimer going out to check Godfrey, who had passed Crocker, the ball was sent to Ritchie. S. Lorimer went after him and the goal was left open, and all Ritchie had to do was to lob it in. From this time on the locals played the better game, and showed that they were in better condition than Vancouver, and Hendron scored a nice one in one minute. Stephens, who had by this time realized that he was on the home instead of the defence, was going in on the goal better, and scored the second in eight minutes. No further score was made in this quarter.

On changing ends Victoria tried hard to score, but were unable to make any impression. But Godfrey added another for Vancouver, making a total of six.

In the last quarter the Victoria team seemed to forget that they had a goal, and allowed five Vancouver home to play against three Victoria defence, but by the good work of Hatcher they were kept from scoring.

For the Victoria team, although Lorimer missed six, he had a big lot more to attend to, and played in good style; and Hatheer on the defence and Hendron at centre were the pick. Gibbons, in goal for Vancouver, certainly played a star game, and was ably assisted by Reynolds on the defence, Ravey distinguishing himself on the home.

The following is the list of games and scorers: Ritchie, 3½ minutes; Matheson, 3½; Ravey, 8; one in scrimmage, 3 minutes; Ritchie, 30 seconds; Hendron, 1 minute; Stevens, 8½; Godfrey, 19 minutes.

Players penalized: West, 3 minutes; Matheson, 5; S. Lorimer, 3; Morrison, 3; Munro, 5; Stevens, 8; Murray, 8; Munro, 5.

Referee, McNaughton; time keepers, R. Jesse, E. O'Callaghan; umpires, Cameron and Wilson.

Westminster Wins Another

New Westminster, June 24.—(Special)—Westminster added another to its long list of lacrosse victories today, when Seattle was defeated after an interesting game by nine goals to three. The visitors had not got really going in the first quarter and had a score of five to nil against them at quarter time. Then they settled down and the game was a very pretty exhibition, in fact a far better game than that in Vancouver last Saturday. Seattle lacks combination, and consequently is not a team which would place the locals in any danger, but by close checking and hard work they kept down the score.

The visiting team certainly has the makings of champions. They put up brilliant individual lacrosse, but are lacking in team work. They meet Vancouver in the Queen City on July 4, and unless Vancouver plays better lacrosse than they did last Saturday, the Americans should win the game.

Today they played three new men, who are not yet on to the style of their mates, but practice will overcome this.

The attendance today was about five hundred, very good, considering the showery weather. The teams:

Westminster—A. Gray, W. Gray, Galbraith, Tom Gifford, G. Rennie, Peele, Latham, Tom Rennie, W. Gifford, Lynch, Oddy and Debeck.

Seattle—McDonald, Yorke, O'Brien, Horrobin, Williamson, Green, Wallace, Milne, Cameron, Whittit, Hague and McCance.

Officials—Referee, R. Cheyne; timekeepers, J. J. Johnson and Geo. Williams; umpires, J. J. Brennan and S. Malcolmson.

Summary: First quarter—Westminster, Debeck, 5 minutes; Oddy, 4 minutes; Lunch, 2 minutes; Debeck, 5 minutes. Second quarter—Seattle, McCance, 3 minutes. Third quarter—Westminster, Lynch, 7 minutes; Seattle, McCance, 6 minutes. Fourth quarter—Westminster, Lynch, 12 and 1 minutes; Seattle, Cameron, 6 minutes; and Westminster, Gifford, 2 minutes.

No players were penalized.

To the Sporting Editor—Why are the general public meted such treatment as they received at yesterday's lacrosse match? If the management of the local club, or whoever is responsible, cannot provide accommodation for those who pay 25 cents admission, they had better make room for someone else. Why allow two or three hacks to remain on the field part of the time and interfere with the play (as it did yesterday)? Is it because the occupants happen to be "financial supporters" of the club? I say treat all alike, no matter who they may be.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

ATHLETICS.

Yesterday's Track Meet

The Vancouver track team defeated the Bays at the annual field day at Oak Bay yesterday by winning four firsts and three seconds against the Bays' three firsts and four seconds. The entries from the Garrison and also that of Ferguson of Nanaimo were refused on account of their having taken part in professional events. This was the cause of the delay in starting; but after that was settled everything went off smoothly. All the events were closely contested, and the Bays made a hard try to win, but the Vancouver team were a little too strong. The races made a very good attraction with the lacrosse match, filling in the intervals very nicely. The best race of the day was the relay, and it caused a lot of excitement, Vancouver winning by a small margin. The race was started by Morley for the Bays and Shearer for Vancouver, and it was very close—the two runners touching their partners almost together; but Marshall, the next Vancouver man, was too swift for Thompson and gained a big lead. Mellor, the next Bay man, ran well against Wilson, and cut down the lead considerably, but not enough to allow Christopher to defeat Murray, although Christopher made a very fine run, being only beaten out by about ten feet. On his way to the dressing rooms Christopher was loudly cheered by the spectators in the grand stand.

The broad jump brought out two from each club, Murray of Vancouver doing 20 feet 6 inches, winning from Jost with 19 feet 11 inches.

The hundred yards was won by Marshall, with Christopher second and Murray third. Time 10 4-5 seconds. Mellor won the half mile, defeating Shearer of Vancouver, with Jones (Y. M. C. A.) third. Time, 2 minutes 18 seconds.

The 220 yard race was won by the Vancouver boys, Marshall and Wilson making a dead heat for first place, and Christopher third. Time 24 1-3 seconds.

In the 440 yards there was a mix-up among the runners, in which Christopher came out with a spiked knee. The race was won by Mellor, with Wilson second.

The pole vault was won easily by Jost of the Bays, who made nine feet against his competitor's eight. After the competition, Jost tried to improve his mark and went after 9 feet 6 inches; he cleared nicely, but struck the bar with his elbow after he was over and knocked it off. Jost wanted to try again, but as it had commenced to rain and everything was slippery, he was advised against it, and did not try.

The Bays' team made a very good showing. Thompson and Morley two juniors, who made their first appearance in senior company, gave promise of making good runners if they are taken hold of and trained. The Bays were also handicapped by the absence of Pittingell and Nason, who were unable to go in on account of being overtrained.

A meeting of the sports committee was held at the club last evening, when it was decided to send Morley, Mellor, Christopher and Jost to Portland to represent the club. Morley will be entered in the 440; Mellor in 440 and half mile; Christopher, 440 and half, and Jost in broad jump and pole vault; and they will all enter in the relay race. They leave here on Saturday evening next and the races will take place in Portland on July 3 and 4.

Secretary Hobbs desires to thank the officials for the assistance given him at the meet yesterday.

GOLF.

Victorians at Portland

Portland, Ore., June 24.—(Special)—Victoria showed up remarkably well at the golf tournament today, Miss Langley winning the ladies' open handicap, playing scratch, with a score of 95. Miss Pooley won the women's long-distance drive and best average drive. Miss Musgrave won the approaching contest, and Mr. Comoe won the putting contest.

Major Jones responded most felicitously to remarks delivered by Mr. Macmaster when awarding the cups.

LAWN TENNIS.

Close of the Tournament

The closing day of the tournament between the Bays and the Victoria team saw some very nice tennis played, although the players were not up to championship form, the representatives of the Victoria club winning three out of the five games. With the exception of the Leeming-Cornwall match, all the scores are attached, but this one was mislaid and could not be found. The result is as follows:

Hunter (V. C.) beat C. Schwengers (Bay) 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.

Macrae (Bays) beat Pooley (V. C.) 6-2, 6-2.

Phipps (Bays) beat Hollyer (V. C.) 6-4, 5-7, 7-5.

B. Schwengers (Bays) beat Rithet (V.C.) 6-0, 6-2.

Cornwall (V. C.) beat Leeming (Bays).

CRICKET.

Collegiate vs. Queen's School

The result of the cricket match between the Collegiate and Queen's school was a win for the Vancouver boys. In the first inning the Collegiate scored 51, and in the second 25. Queen's school made 36 in their first and 46 in the second for five wickets, thus winning by six runs and five wickets. The highest score was made by Bennett of the Collegiate, he being the only one to reach a good score, making 16. The Vancouver bowlers, Taylor and Macdowall, were very strong and kept the Collegiate boys from piling up many runs. Blizard of the Collegiate was the star bowler for his team, but could not make them win.

AUTOMOBILING.

A Record Broken

New York, June 24.—Guy Vaughan, who started yesterday at the Empire race track at Yonkers in a second attempt to break the thousand-mile automobile record, had covered 850 miles at 9:40 a. m. This is 2 hours 5.50 seconds ahead of the record established last April by Charles G. Vaughan completed the one thousand miles shortly after one o'clock, breaking the record by 2 hours 18 minutes and 41 seconds. He did not leave the track, but immediately set out after the 24 hours record, and he completed the three thousand miles in 23 hours 33 minutes and 20 seconds, and at the end of the twenty-fourth hour had covered 1,015⅝ miles. The previous record for 24 hours, made by Ridgway, was 943 miles.

ROWING.

Entries for Henley Regatta.

London, June 24.—The entries for the Henley regatta this year constitute a record, there being 57, against 44 in 1904. The entries for the Grand Challenge cup, which were announced tonight, are the Vesper Boat Club, of Philadelphia; Christ College, Cambridge; the Belgian crew; Jesus College, Cambridge; and the Leander, the London and the Thames boat clubs.

CRICKET.

Victoria C. C. vs. Work Point

This match was played on the Jubilee hospital grounds yesterday, and for the first time this season the city representatives had to acknowledge defeat. Wright beat Garnett in the toss, and elected to field—a choice justified by the result. Warden and W. York opened the innings, making a fair start for the home side, but the batting broke down before the bowling of Fraser, who performed the bat trick and took six wickets for 35 runs. L. York (44) played good cricket and received useful support from Gillespie (11), Swinerton (9), and Williams (17, not out) made a good stand for the last wicket, putting on 30 runs and bringing the total to the respectable score of 152. The Garrison lost Bunbury early in the innings, but Capt. Wright (20), Sergeant (48), Knight (17), Capt. Williams (39), Lieut. Yates (26, not out), and Askey (24, not out), punished the Victoria bowling severely. Gooch was ill, but pluckily endeavored to bowl in a drizzling rain which made the ball almost impossible to hold. A good many catches were missed also, and the fielders were also generous in giving away runs, the rain making it very difficult to handle the leather. W. York bowled steadily under difficulties, but eventually had to go off, not being able to secure a foothold. The following is the score:

Victoria Cricket Club.

Q. D. H. Warden, c Byrne	22
W. J. D. York, b Wright	25
W. Gregson, b Fraser	3
L. S. V. York, c Hood, b Fraser	44
E. W. C. Hilton, b Fraser	9
W. P. Gooch, b Fraser	0
L. O. Garnett, b Fraser	0
D. Gillespie, b Fraser	11
A. P. Luxton, b Byrne	1
R. H. Swinerton, b Wright	9
W. T. Williams, not out	17
Extras	11
Total	152

Garrison Cricket Club.

Capt. Bunbury c Williams, b W York	4
Capt. Wright, c Warden, b W York	20
Sergt. Sergeant, b W. York	48
Corp. Knight, c Williams, b W. York	17
Capt. Williams, b Gooch	39
Hon. Mr. Hood, run out	4
Staff Sergt. Williamson, c Warden, b L. York	0
Lieut. Yates, not out	26
Sergt. Askey, not out	24
Gr. Fraser, did not bat	
Gr. Byrne, did not bat	
Extras	24
Total for 7 wickets	195

Mobilization Manouevres

Tomorrow Sham Battle for Possession of "Certain Place" Will Occur.

Charmer Arrived This Morning With Sixth Rifles From the Mainland.

Early this morning the Sixth D. O. C. Rifles of Vancouver and New Westminster invaded Victoria. The Mainland militiamen came by the steamer Charmer, specially chartered, having left Vancouver at 11:30 o'clock last night and arrived about 6 a. m. The New Westminster companies were brought to Vancouver and rendezvoused with those of Vancouver at the drill hall of the Terminal City. Thence, headed by bugles and drums, the rifle regiment marched to the C. P. R. wharf, where it embarked on the Charmer. Arrived at Victoria, the regiment marched to the Exhibition grounds, where the fatigue party which arrived on Friday evening had arranged the camp at the Agricultural hall. It is probable that a drumhead service will be held this morning at the camp of the Mainland contingent, where Rev. C. C. Owen, chaplain of the regiment, is expected to conduct services.

The mobilization manoeuvres will commence tomorrow morning at 8:30. Lieut.-Col. Holmes, D. O. C., and Lieut.-Col. English have knowledge of a place selected to be defended by one of the defending forces. This place is known to all others at present as "a certain place." At 8:30 a. m. tomorrow the Fifth Regiment, C. A., and Sixth D. O. C. Rifles will be informed as to this place, and a race will take place for the scene, the victors in the speed contest to be given the duty of defending the hills against the other force. The Sixth Regiment of Rifles has come nearly 350 strong, and to them it is understood that part of the regular forces will be attached. Another part of the regulars of the garrison will be attached to the local artillery, which will take two of the 13-pounders of its battery into action tomorrow morning.

Fifty rounds of blank ammunition are being distributed to each of the fighting men, and when the signal is given on Monday, it is expected that an interesting contest will take place, the militiamen being for the time under all service conditions. As the benefit to the force, the commanding officers are appealing to employers to allow their employees leave of absence to take part.

The sham fight will be carried out fully in keeping with the manners of actual service, the signalers and all the units of the contending forces being brought into play. Each force will be accompanied by umpires whose duty will be to take notes of how the different units are handled and to judge results as they would have been had the battle been otherwise than a sham one. The umpires will compute the losses as they adjudge them from conditions that prevail. For instance, if men are exposed to a heavy fire from a concealed force in such manner as the umpire is of opinion that the unit must, have suffered heavily, or a unit has failed to take advantage of cover, or officers have made tactical blunders—all these things will be noted and considered when the judges meet to declare a verdict on the battle.

Next Saturday the Fifth Regiment, C. A., will go to Vancouver to take part in the Dominion Day parade. In connection with this parade the Vancouver World says:

Players and The Play

The Grand

Apparently unconscious of the opening and closing of rival theatres or attractions, the Grand continues to hold its position as the leading family amusement house in the city, the new management sparing no pains or expense either in improving its appearance and comfort or in providing the best possible in the way of entertainment. The past week's performance was without doubt a "good show" and well worth spending an evening to see, the pleasing melody, interspersed with bright comedy and clever juggling, being well calculated to sooth one into pleasant forgetfulness after a weary day's toil. Such was the writer's experience last Tuesday evening, when, dropping into the Grand, not wholly unprepared to be bored, he came away amused in spite of himself, satisfied that it was an evening well spent, and with a mental resolve to see next week's show, which Manager Jamieson states will be as good if not better than that presented during the past week. The list for the coming week is as follows: Douglas and Ford (Winfield and Margie), who come direct from the San Francisco Orpheum, in a variety of song and dance; Glenroy and Russell (Thomas and Marie), in a one-act playlet entitled "The Professor's Substitute," both being clever comedy artists, with fine singing voices; Parish, premier ventriloquist, direct from the East, who is vouched for by several Victorians who saw his act in Seattle last week as being the best who has ever been on the coast; and Marie Sparrow, comedienne, who is described in the bills as "the girl who makes you laugh, and laughs with you." Mr. Roberts will sing the illustrated song, "The Girl I Loved in Sunny Tennessee," and the moving pictures are entitled "The Bigamist." There will be a matinee tomorrow at 3 p. m.

The Savoy

For the coming week Manager McDonnell of the Savoy presents an exceptionally good bill of vaudeville attractions—the three Juggling Jordans, late of William H. West's minstrels; Orrin McKnight, premier ventriloquist; the Aherns, novelty acrobats; and Harry Newman, costermonger. Inez Scott has been re-engaged for one more week. The illustrated songs for the week, two in number, will be in the hands of the Savoy's favorite singer, Miss Leona Clifton. La Monde sisters, Alice Wildermere and Jennie Clair will also appear.

The Redmond

The Redmond company closed its present engagement at Victoria last evening by presenting to a good audience "The Chicago Tramp." Tomorrow the Marguerite Fisher Co. will open a summer season at the Redmond. Mr. Theo. Bird severed his connection with the Redmond company last night, leaving on an eight week's vacation trip to his home in Texas. Afterwards he will join an Eastern company, with whom he will appear at the Victoria some time in the fall.

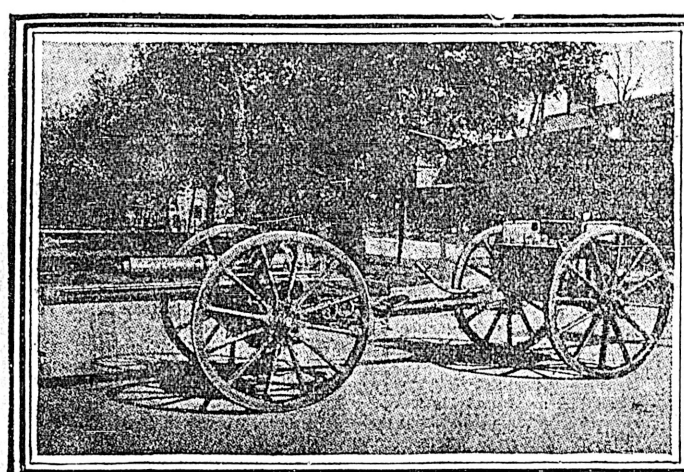
Lawn Party Minstrels

Victorians will this week be able to witness an unusual performance. On Tuesday and Wednesday evenings Institute hall will be the scene of an up-to-date minstrel show. No pains have been spared to reach the highest standards of stage effects and costuming, and the chorus is large and well trained. The stage will represent a garden party, with the appropriate setting of palms and shrubbery. The ladies and gentlemen of the chorus will be costumed in summer attire. Four tennis girls will take part in a special number. A number of black-face comedians will act as end-men to parry thrusts with the interlocutor. They will enliven the performance with the good old Southern accessories of bones and tambourines. In addition to the solo numbers and choruses of the show, the one-act farce, "A Model of a Wife," will be presented. This clever sketch has been given in Victoria on one previous occasion only, to a large and delighted audience. The cast, which contains some of Victoria's best known young people, is as follows: Mr. Stump (an artist), Mr. Basil Prior; Pygmallon Bounefol (an enthusiastic Frenchman), Mr. H. L. Garnet; Tom (a domestic), Mr. Eric Hardie; Mrs. Stump, Miss Dorothy Sehl; Clara (her niece), Miss Helen Lombard; pupils, Miss O'Keefe, Miss McQuade.

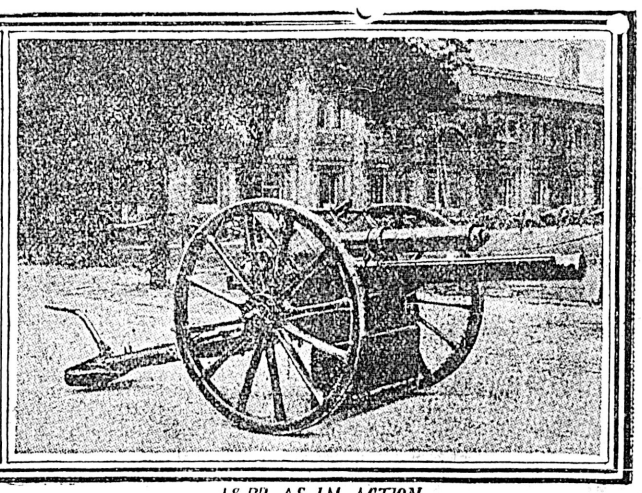
The curtain will rise on both evenings at 8:15. Seats may be reserved tomorrow.

COLDS LEAD TO PNEUMONIA.
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world-wide Cold and Grip remedy removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signa-

The New Quick Firing Guns Issued to the British Army



18 PR. GUN AND LIMBER OF THE ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY IN TRAVELLING POSITION.



18 PR. AS IN ACTION.

New quick-firing guns recently inspected by King Edward, which have been adopted for the Royal Horse and Field Artillery, are the outcome of prolonged trials, and are thought to represent the most efficient weapons that modern engineering can design for the purpose.

The new carriages and guns are so designed that, on firing, the gun recoils in a cradle, while the lower portion of the carriage remains stationary. After the recoil the gun is automatically returned to the firing position. One of many advantages of this arrangement is that is allows the man who lays and fires the gun to continue his work while sitting on a seat provided for the purpose.

The maximum rapidity of aimed fire is said to be about twenty rounds a minute, the projectile weighing 12½ or 18½ pounds. The guns have a range of about 7,000 yards, which is probably a greater distance than that at which any ordinary object can be seen in a European atmosphere, although possibly not in South Africa.

The ammunition is carried in limbers and wagons, and is of the type known as quick-firing "fixed." This consists of a shell secured, at its base, in the mouth of a brass cartridge case, the latter containing a charge of cordite, which on being fired becomes the propulsive force of the shell. In these respects a "round" of this ammunition resembles an ordinary rifle cartridge, and there is some similarity in the operations of loading, firing and extraction of the empty case after firing, between the new guns and the rifle. The shells are filled with a quantity of metal and a bursting charge—the idea being that the shell shall be made to burst, or "open," at any given period of flight, and so release the metal balls. To enable this to be done it is necessary to control the action of the bursting charge in the shell. This is arranged for by a "fuse" screwed into the head of the shell, and so set that it will communicate a flash to the bursting charge in the shell at any desired time during its flight.

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

VACATION TIME. Vacation time should bring rest, recreation and comfort; and comfort of the solid and pleasing variety means no high collar, no stiff hat, and no—itching scalp. It is for this last discomfort that Newbro's Herpicide becomes a summer necessity, as it stops itching of the scalp and prickly heat almost instantly. Take Herpicide with you on your vacation.

SCALP WARNING. Itching of the scalp is not so much a punishment for past neglect as it is a warning for the future. It shows, almost conclusively, that the vine-like, microbic growth that causes dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair has entered the Sebaceous glands, and unless this growth is stopped and kept out of the scalp, baldness will follow.

DANDRUFF IS CONTAGIOUS. The discovery by Prof. Unna (ask your doctor about him) that dandruff is a highly contagious disease, is now recognized by dermatologists everywhere. This important discovery not only proves the worthlessness of "hair growers," but it offers an opportunity for scientific hair preservation, in the use of Newbro's Herpicide, the original remedy that "kills the dandruff germ."

WILL NOT GROW HAIR. Newbro's Herpicide is a "Hair-Saver"; it will not grow hair—nature does this—but by destroying the enemies of hair health, it enables the hair to grow as nature intended — except in chronic baldness. Save your hair with Herpicide. Wonderful results follow its use.

HOT WEATHER TROUBLES. During the hot weather the minute sudatory glands of the scalp are called upon to perform an extra amount of labor. The perspiration that exudes in increased quantities must be handled promptly as it carries out poisonous and refuse matter that would otherwise clog up the pores of the scalp. Incomplete elimination of refuse matter produces a hot and feverish condition of the scalp, familiarly known as prickly heat, for which Herpicide gives immediate relief. Ladies will find Herpicide indispensable. It contains no grease, will not stain or dye. It is an exquisite hair dressing that COOLS, COMFORTS and DELIGHTS.

Destroy the cause—you remove the effect.

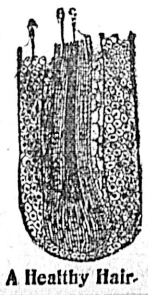
HIGHLY SPOKEN OF.

....We take pleasure in congratulating you on your wonderful remedy. Herpicide meets all requirements, and our patrons highly endorse it.
....Portland, Oregon. (Signed) LEVY BROS.

NOT A SINGLE COMPLAINT.

Herpicide has given entire satisfaction to our trade. We have never had a single complaint that it would not cure dandruff or stop falling hair.
Portland, Ore. (Sgd) WOODWARD & CLARK CO.

Send 10 cents in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Dept. L., Windsor, Ont.



A Healthy Hair.

C. H. BOWES, Special Agent
62 GOVERNMENT STREET.

An Unhealthy Hair.

Duncan's Townsite Extension

Adjoining the Old Townsite of

DUNCANS, V.I.

A small area has been laid off in town lots and are offered at low prices and easy terms. This is a good chance for safe and profitable investment.

Agents: PEMBERTON & SON, Fort Street, Victoria.
J. H. WHITTOME, Duncan's, V.I.

REDMOND THEATRE
PHONE 822.
Thursday Evening, June 29
Grand Scientific Glove Contest
Bert Clark vs. Tony Vasser
To Box—20 ROUNDS—To Box For a Decision.
NEELING & FORD OF R. G. A. And Other Preliminaries.
BEST LOCAL TALENT.
Prices—Ringside seats, $1.50. General Admission, $1.00. Gallery and down stairs, rear seats, 50c.
Box sale opens at Theatre Monday, June 26. Reserve Your Seats.

SAVOY THEATRE
R. J. McDONELL, Manager.
Week of June 26, 1905.
THREE JUGGLING JORDANS
ORRIN McKNIGHT
"AHERNS"
HARRY NEWMAN
INEZ SCOTT
LEONA CLIFTON
ALICE WILDEMERE
JENNIE CLAIR
LA MONDE SISTERS
Admission ..... 15c. and 25c.

DAILY 2.30 to 4.30 GRAND DAILY 7.30 to 10.30
Gen. Admission, 10c Res. Seats, 20c
Matinee 10 cents all over.
ROBT. JAMIESON ..... Manager
Week of June 26.
PARISH
MARIE SPARROW
GLENROY & RUSSELL
DOUGLAS & FORD
FREDERIC ROBERTS
NEW MOVING PICTURES
50 JOHNSON STREET.
Go where the crowds go.

INSTITUTE HALL
On Tuesday and Wednesday, June 27 and 28, 1905,
Lawn Party Minstrels
General admission, 25c. Reserved seats 50c. and 75c. Seats reserved at Waitt's Music Store.

VICTORIA PROFESSIONAL
BASEBALL
BELLINGHAM
VS.
VICTORIA
THURSDAY ..... JUNE 29
FRIDAY ..... JUNE 30
SATURDAY (Morning) ..... JULY 1
SATURDAY (Afternoon) ..... JULY 1
Games start 3 o'clock sharp. Morning game, 10:30.

They Stand the Test

Known in every quarter of the globe for reliability and durability

DUNLOP DETACHABLE TIRES

stand the test—can be removed or replaced with the two hands. A twelve months' guarantee goes with each pair.

The Dunlop Tire Co'y LIMITED Toronto

To keep away "Black Flies,"
Fishing, hunting, or surveying parties should never omit to carry with them
CALVERT'S 20% Carbolic Soap.
It has a ready sale in hot climates, both owing to its refreshing qualities, and also to the protection its use gives against mosquito and other insect bites or stings, ringworm, itch, &c.
50 cts. a tablet, at Druggists or by mail from F. C. CALVERT & Co., 607 Dorchester Street, Montreal

PRESERVING STRAWBERRIES

We expect to have a limited quantity during this week. Leave your order on Monday or Tuesday.

PRESERVING JARS AND JELLY GLASSES

In all kinds and sizes

MOWAT'S GROCERY, 77 Yates St.

Expert Tells of Quality of Water

A Further Interesting Portion of Valuable Report Made by Mr. Adams.

Desirability of Moving the "Intake" to a Position in Elk Lake.

Following is a further valuable portion of the exhaustive report on Victoria's water supply made by the celebrated California expert, Arthur L. Adams:

The question has been raised as to whether there would be any substantial difference in the quality of the water supplied if it were taken from Elk lake instead of Beaver lake, that is, if it were taken from the greater depth of the upper lake.

Chemically the waters are substantially the same. The locating of the intake in the deeper water would promise two advantages if so designed that water could be admitted at different depths.

First—Cooler water could be secured in the summer, particularly if the filter and clear water basins were covered.

Second—By choosing at different seasons the most advantageous depths for admission of the water, less floating matter would be admitted, and the work imposed on the filters lightened.

It is doubtful, however, if the advantages derived would at all warrant the expense; and such a change in any event should not be seriously considered without an exhaustive study of the differences in the quality at the two localities during an entire year.

The water of Elk and Beaver lakes must be regarded as safe and wholesome and of suitable quality for use so long as properly strained or filtered, and so long as residents upon its drainage are few in number and their premises maintained in a thoroughly sanitary condition.

The relation between the high water elevation of the lake and the elevation of the filter beds makes it inexpedient that the lake should be drawn lower than it has already fallen in the past, unless resort be had to pumping.

In the season of 1901-2 there was no overflow from the lake, and the present season up to April 1 there has been none.

These facts demonstrate that as large drafts are already made upon the lake as it is capable of sustaining without either resorting to pumping in order to fill the filter beds or without raising the lake's general elevation, and in this way prevent any overflow and waste of the flood waters. The extent to which its yielding capacity may be increased by the latter expediency will be later considered.

Its yielding capacity under present conditions therefore is co-equal with the drafts now made upon it.

The quantity drawn through the 16 inch pipe is recorded by the pumping station record. No means has ever been provided for ascertaining the amount drawn through the 12 inch pipe. It has been assumed by the commissioners, however, from the relative number of people supplied and other methods of comparison, to be one-third of the whole.

From such study of the profile (Plate II.) as I am able to make, I conclude that this ratio, although it may be somewhat in error, is as nearly correct as can be determined. From the pumping station record and the stated assumption the following statement has been prepared:

	1902	1903	1904
Total gals. delivered through 16 inch pipe	492,834,000	419,769,000	478,682,000
Drawn through 12 inch pipe	246,417,000	209,884,000	239,346,000
Total ...	739,251,000	629,653,000	718,038,000
Average daily ...	2,025,000	1,725,000	1,967,000

Year.	Average Daily Consumption in Gallons.	Number of Services.	Probable Population Supplied.	Average per-capita Consumption in Gallons.
1902	2,025,000	4,318	21,600	94
1903	1,725,000	4,422	22,100	78
1904	1,967,000	4,582	22,900	86

Average daily percapita consumption, 86 imperial gallons.

The present yielding capacity of the lake as the works are now built and operated may be taken at an average of about 2,000,000 gallons daily.

Concerning the exact population supplied by the municipal plant no exact data exists, but the following estimate of the prevailing per capita consumption is believed to be sufficiently exact for our purpose.

Eighty-six imperial gallons, or its equivalent, 103 U. S. gallons, is not a higher rate of consumption than prevails in most American cities where water is sold chiefly under a survey or "flat" rate, that is where the consumer pays a fixed sum for whatever water he pleases to draw. That it is not higher is doubtless due in no small part to the fact that 26 per cent. of the services are metered.

The rate of consumption, save where water is sold exclusively by meter, depends almost entirely upon the character of the restrictions enforced for the prevention of waste.

An excellent illustration coming directly under my observation is found in the cities of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda, all located side by side. In Oakland little water is sold by meter, and the average per capita consumption daily has in recent years varied from 112 to 140 imperial gallons. In Alameda and Berkeley, where water is sold by meter exclusively, it is about 33 and 42 imperial gallons, respectively. These places were years ago forced to meter because the available water supplies were no longer equal to the demand.

The following comparative statement of the amount of water necessary to meet the demands in a number of American cities supplying water almost entirely by meter, and a corresponding number of other American cities of generally similar character supplying water by the more usual fixture rate, has been compiled by Mr. Dexter Bracket of Boston, having charge of the distribution of water for the Metropolitan Water and Sewage Board. It presents in a striking way the effect of meters in the restriction of waste:

City.	Number of Consumers.	Per cent. of Services Metered.	Consumption Imp. Gals. per day per Consumer.
Milwaukee, Wis.	308,000	80	67.5
Buffalo, N. Y.	360,000	2.0	270.0
Providence, R. I.	198,400	84.5	48.0
Indianapolis, Ind.....	169,100	6.0	66.0
Worcester, Mass.	119,230	94.5	57.0
New Haven, Conn....	108,000	2.6	125.0
Fall River, Mass	107,650	96.0	34.0
New Bradford, Conn..	61,000	18.0	87.0
Lowell, Mass.	190,000	65.0	47.5
Cambridge, Mass.	94,150	15.0	71.0
Lawrence, Mass.	65,000	83.0	44.0
Haverhill, Mass.	37,200	10.0	79.0
Brockton, Mass.	37,800	90.0	30.0
Lynn, Mass.	74,000	25.0	52.5
Newton, Mass.	35,400	86.0	45.0
Waltham, Mass.	24,550	6.0	82.5
Woonsocket, R. I. ..	34,474	96.0	24.0
Salem, Mass.	36,250	3.0	66.0
Ware, Mass.	7,690	100.0	37.0
Montague, Mass.	6,150	2.0	61.0
Wellesley, Mass.	5,147	100.0	41.0
Dedham, Mass.	7,500	2.0	69.0
Reading, Mass.	4,385	100.0	27.5
Braintree, Mass.	5,080	1.0	76.0

The adoption of the meter method of sale throughout in Victoria would no doubt result in reducing the per capita rate of consumption from 86 to an average of not to exceed 50 imperial gallons.

This does not mena that there will be any restriction in legitimate use, but that the cutting off of useless waste will effect this saving and that when every one has used all he wants, the average consumed will be as stated.

The full significance of this and its relation to the whole problem of Victoria's water supply will develop as this report proceeds.

Anticipating for the moment what will later be demonstrated, it is possible at a comparatively small expense to raise the average daily yielding capacity of Elk and Beaver lakes to 2,400,000 gallons. If 50 gallons per capita can be made to supply the demand, this source will afford sufficient water for 48,000 people.

It now becomes important in our problem to determine, at least approximately, by what time Victoria is likely to have a population of 48,000, when Elk and Beaver lakes will no longer afford an adequate supply.

Any forecast of the rate of growth of a Western city, with all its unknown possibilities, is at best very uncertain of fulfilment, but financial problems in connection with water works make such forecasts necessary. It is not realzed by subsequent events no serious harm usually results. If it is far exceeded, the resulting prosperity and large increase in taxable values more than offset any attendant inconvenience.

No better index of the annual rate of growth can be had than the increase in the number of active services, since these for each city bear quite a definite relation to the number of inhabitants.

The following information in this particular is furnished by the water commissioner:

Total 1,600

Year.	Increase.	Total Active Services.	P.C. for Period.	Increase Indicated.
1891		2,973	....	....
1892	326	3,299	....	....
1893	201	3,500	21.4	....
1894	109	3,609	....	....
1895	88	3,697	....	....
1896	58	3,755	....	....
1897	64	3,819	10.3	54.1
1898	89	3,908	....	....
1899	74	3,982	....	....
1900	95	4,077	....	....
1901	120	4,197	....	....
1902	121	4,318	15.0	....
1903	104	4,422	....	....
1904	160	4,582	....	....

In this record the seven years of depression following 1893 are very apparent.

In the past 13 years there has been an increase of 54 per cent., or an average each year of 4.2 per cent. of the services in use in 1891.

The increase in the population supplied by the city plant from, say, 23,000 at present to 48,000, would at this rate of growth be accomplished in about twenty-six years, that is by 1931.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS.

By compelling complete conversion of nutritious food into material for the repair of waste tissue, the formation of firm flesh and pure red blood, Angier's Emulsion provides the elements essential to perfect health, strength and great power of endurance. It is ideal for weak stomachs. It is perfectly agreeable.

THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE.

Although Thomas D'Arcy M'Gee did not come to Canada until he was thirty-two years of age, he may yet be included among Canadian writers, as the greater part of his literary work was done in Canada. Although he was pre-eminently a statesman and an orator, his articles and poems show great merit, and the latter have been collected into an interesting volume, entitled, "Canadian Ballads and Occasional Verses." He was foully assassinated in Ottawa, April 7, 1868. That his memory is still affectionately remembered by Canada, may be judged from the fact that two of the townships in New Ontario have recently been named after him, one D'Arcy and another M'Gee.

100 dozen outing and neglige shirts just opened at 75c, $1 and $1.25. B. Williams & Co. *

TIDE TABLE.

((Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Victoria, B. C., June, 1905.

Date.	Time	Ht	Time.	Ht.	Time	Ht	Time.	Ht.
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	0:33	8.1	8:30	2.0	16:53	6.4	19:33	6.2
2	0:57	8.2	9:00	1.4	17:34	6.7	20:09	6.5
3	1:19	8.3	9:33	1.0	18:16	6.9	20:43	6.8
4	1:40	8.4	10:10	0.7	19:12	7.1	21:20	7.0
5	2:02	8.4	10:51	0.6	20:15	7.3	22:05	7.2
6	2:28	8.3	11:36	0.6	20:58	7.5	23:14	7.3
7	3:02	8.0	12:24	0.9	21:06	7.5	.....	....
8	0:55	7.2	3:45	7.5	13:11	1.3	21:18	7.6
9	2:22	6.7	4:48	6.0	13:56	1.9	21:38	7.7
10	3:46	6.0	5:35	6.1	14:41	2.7	22:03	7.8
11	4:40	5.6	6:09	5.5	15:29	3.5	22:31	8.0
12	5:40	4.0	11:29	5.4	16:20	4.4	23:00	8.2
13	6:30	2.9	13:35	5.6	17:13	5.2	23:28	8.5
14	7:14	1.9	15:16	6.2	18:08	5.8	23:55	8.8
15	7:55	1.1	16:22	6.7	19:03	6.4	.....	....
16	0:24	8.9	8:35	0.4	17:18	7.1	19:56	6.8
17	0:54	9.0	9:14	0.1	18:10	7.4	20:47	7.1
18	1:27	8.9	9:53	0.0	18:57	7.5	21:37	7.3
19	1:57	8.6	10:34	0.2	19:40	7.6	22:33	7.3
20	2:25	8.1	11:16	0.7	20:16	7.6	23:50	7.2
21	2:52	7.5	11:59	1.5	20:40	7.7	.....	....
22	3:50	6.8	3:15	6.9	12:40	2.0	20:48	7.7
23	.....	....	.....	....	13:20	2.8	21:06	7.7
24	.....	....	.....	....	13:58	3.5	21:28	7.8
25	0:51	4.6	9:26	4.8	14:30	4.2	21:53	7.8
26	1:43	4.1	.....	....	.....	....	22:23	7.8
27	3:50	3.5	.....	....	.....	....	22:52	8.0
28	7:06	2.8	.....	....	.....	....	23:21	8.1
29	7:32	2.2	.....	....	.....	....	23:49	8.3
30	8:02	1.6	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Esquimalt (at Dry Dock)—From observations during six months, May to October, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. N. Denison.

For time of high water add 15 minutes to high water at Victoria.

CUBAN DIARRHOEA.

U. S. soldiers who served in Cuba during the Spanish war know what this disease is and that ordinary remedies have little more effect than so much water. Cuban diarrhoea is almost as severe and dangerous as a mild attack of cholera. There is one remedy, however, that can always be depended upon as will be seen by the following certificate from Mrs. Minnie Jacobs of Houston, Texas: "I hereby certify that Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cured my husband of a severe attack of Cuban diarrhoea, which he brought home from Cuba. We had several doctors but they did him no good. One bottle of this remedy cured him, as our neighbors will testify. I thank God for so valuable a medicine." For sale by all druggists.

Lifebuoy Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases. 22

CITY CHURCHES

Christ Church Cathedral.

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and litany, 11 a. m.; evening service and confirmation, 7 p. m. Preacher, Rev. W. Baugh-Allen.

The music set for the day follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Andante ..... Guilmant
Venite ..... Ousley
Psalms for 25th Morning....Cath. Psalter
Te Deum ..... J. T. Field
Benedictus ..... Fitzherbert
Litany .....
Hymns 37, 514, 186
Voluntary—Processional ..... Batiste

Evening.

Voluntary—Vespers ..... Lebarge
Processional Hymn 270
Psalm for 25th Evening .....Cath. Psalter
Magnificat ..... Bridge
Nunc Dimittis ..... Thorn Harris
Hymns 348, 157, 280, 271
Vesper Hymn ..... M. S.
Recessional Hymn 447
Voluntary—Fantasia ..... Stainer

St. John's.

The Rev. Percival Jenns will preach in the morning and the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard in the evening. Subject, "Prayer."

Morning.

Organ—Andantino ..... Lemare
Venite ..... Ousley
Psalms for 25th Day..... Cath. Psalter
Te Deum ..... Lawes
Jubilate ..... Goodson
Hymn 6
Kyrie ..... Ard in D Flat
Gloria Tibi .....Tallis 3
Hymns 298, 288
Organ—March ..... Wely

Evening.

Organ—Communion .....Batiste
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Stewart in G
Nunc Dimittis ..... Stewart in G
Hymns 165, 176, 27
Vesper—"Lord Keep Us"..... Burnett
Organ—Offertoire ..... Wely

St. James'.

Holy communion at 8, matins and sermon at 11, evensong and sermon at 7. Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet.

The following is the music:

Morning.

Organ—Voluntary .....
Venite and Psalms.....Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Macpherson
Benedictus ..... Troutbeck
Hymns 415, 195, 164
Organ—Voluntary .....

Evening.

Organ—Voluntary .....
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis ..... S. John
Hymns 196, 439, 477
Vesper Hymn ..... M. S.
Organ—Voluntary .....

Church of Our Lord.

The following is the music for today:

Morning.

Organ—Andante .....J. W. Elliott
Venite and Psalms as Set.....
Te Deum—34..... Mercer
Benedictus—7 ..... Mercer
Hymns.....271 A. and M., 282, 264, 372
Organ—Chorale ..... J. W. Elliott

Evening.

Organ—Symphony ..... Haydn
Psalms as Set .....
Magnificat—6 ..... Mercer
Nunc Dimitis—1..... Mercer
Hymns.....373, 424 A and M 108, 395, 215
Organ—Festival March..... Guilmant

St. Barnabas'.

The order of services today is as follows: Holy eucharist, 8 a. m.; matins and litany, at 11; evensong at 7; preacher, the rector.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., will be the preacher. The evening service will be in the form of a "Service of Song," the hymns, etc., relating to war and peace. Sunday school at 2:30; Bible class at 3.

The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Cavatina" ..... Bohm
Psalm 36
Anthem—"O Lord, How Manifold"..Simper
Hymns 233, 411, 243
Voluntary—"Postlude" ..... Rinck

Evening.

Voluntary—"Ceremonial Offertoire....
..... Vincent
Hymn 259
Anthem—"The Lord is Loving"....Simper
With soprano, tenor and bass solos and quartette.
Hymns 485, 504, 507, 256
Solo—"God's Slumberland" ..... Gray
Mrs. W. Gregson.
Anthem—"O Worship the King"....Nichol
Soprano solo, Miss Bishop.
Voluntary—"War March of Priests"..
..... Mendelssohn

First Presbyterian.

Dr. Campbell, the pastor, will preach both morning and evening, 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Junior C. E. at 10 a. m.; Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30 p. m. Morning Hymns, 595, 596, 567, 161. Evening hymns, 38, 154, 320, 199.

Metropolitan Methodist.

The pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Splendid music under direction of Mr. Gideon Hicks. Classes 10 a. m., Sunday school and Bible classes 2:30 p. m. Everybody welcome.

First Congregational.

Public worship at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Rev. Herman A. Carson, B. A., pastor, will conduct both services. Morning service, "Some Characteristics of the Zeal of Our Lord." Evening, "Some Happy People Whom I Know—The Man Who Loves." Bible school meets at 2:30 p. m.; Y. P. S. C. E. Society at 8:15 p. m. All seats free. A cordial welcome awaits you.

Free Lectures.

A course of free lectures are being given by Mr. W. I. Warner of San Francisco, in the A. O. U. W. building, hall No. 2, upstairs, at 8 o'clock Sunday evenings. Mr. Warner will deal with God's purpose among the nations as portrayed in prophecy, referring to the coming of Christ, the Kingdom of God and the Solution of the world's complications. All are cordially welcome. Come early and bring your friends. Every effort will be made to find seats for all. No collection.

Universal Brotherhood.

Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society Centre No. 87, holds a public meeting at 28 Broad street every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, when short addresses are given and questions answered. Addresses for today: "Where Ignorance Is Bliss Is Folly to Be Wise?" "Success." Written questions are invited from the audience.

Calvary Baptist

The pastor, Rev. J. F. Vichert, will preach at 11 a. m. Subject: "The Unchanging Christ." In the evening a baptismal service in connection with which the pastor will speak on "Discipleship." This will be followed by an address on "Tuberculosis," by Dr. Thomas Hall. The choir, under the leadership of F. Waddington, will render the anthem, "Ye Shall Dwell in the Land." Sunday school and Bible class 2:30 p. m. B. Y. P. U. Monday 8 p. m. Prayer meeting Thursday 8 p. m.

Church in Zion.

Regular meeting of the local branch, in Zion tabernacle, 60 Johnson street, every Sunday at 2:30 p. m. Special stereopticon lectures on Zion City institutions, industries and people, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, June 28 and 29, by Elder R. M. Simmons. Lectures begin at 8:15. All seats free. Freewill offerings received.

Church of Christ.

(Christians, Disciples), meets at 3 Taunton street. Services today, 11 a. m., Lord's Supper. Subject: "The Sermon on the Mount," Matt. v:1-13; 7 p. m., "Pure Religion," Jas. 1:16-27. Preaching by Madison Wright at 8 o'clock every evening throughout the week. All are cordially invited to attend.

Go to Weller Bros. for lowest prices on sealers, preserving kettles, fruit funnels, rubber fruit jar rings, etc. They keep the famous Ball's mason jars, the superiority of which is well known, but which costs no more than the ordinary kind. Weller Bros. import these goods by the carload and are in a position to supply the wholesale as well as the retail trade at lowest market quotations. *

DO NOT NEGLECT THE CHILDREN

At this season of the year the first unnatural loosness of a child's bowels should have immediate attention. The best thing that can be given is Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy followed by castor oil as directed with each bottle of the remedy. For sale by all druggists.

SUMMER BARGAINS AND SOME-ARE-NOT BARGAINS.

B. Williams & Co., the Yates street clothiers, are showing bargains this week in summer underwear. Straw hats and canvas hats, outing shirts, boating suits, fancy half hose, athletic jerseys and sweaters, etc.

All these lines will be placed on the bargain counters this week and the prices marked down to clearing rates.

Balbriggan underwear will be quoted at 75c and $1 per suit. Natural wool underwear at $1.50, $2 and $2.50 per suit. Silk mercerized underwear at $2 per suit, and other lines at prices ranging from $1 to $3 per suit.

Bathing suits are going at 50c, 75c and $1 per suit, and boys' bathing tights will be cleared at 5c per pair.

Twenty-five dozen boys' and youths' straw hats will be reduced to 25c each, the former prices being $1 and $1.25. White canvas tennis and boating hats are quoted at 50c, and at this price several different shapes will be shown. Large lines of athletic sweaters and jerseys will be converted into bargains this week; also a lot of athletic knickers. The hat stock this season is exceptionally large and well assorted, both in straws and hard and soft felts, and all hats left from last season will be sold at half price.

Negligee and outing shirts are here in great array, and the lines placed on the bargain counters are particularly tempting. Several large shipments of "Semi-Ready" suits in light tweeds, serges and worsteds have just come to hand in the $15, $18 and $20 qualities. Some lines of "Semi-Ready" negligee suits in flannels, homespuns and fancy tweeds at $12 and $15 have also just been received and are selling rapidly.

Come now, therefore, while the stock is complete and make your selection, as "Semi-Ready" is cut to fit seven different types of men, viz., the short man, the medium man, and the tall man, the short stout man, the medium stout man, and the tall stout man, and the seventh one is the slim man.

B. Williams & Co. are sole agents in Victoria for the "Semi-Ready" tailoring, and they claim to be able to fit any man who is not deformed, as the clothing stock carried by them is the largest and best assorted in the city.

KING EDWARD VII IN HIS AUTOMOBILE

FROM BLACK & WHITE

DO YOU WANT A PIANO?

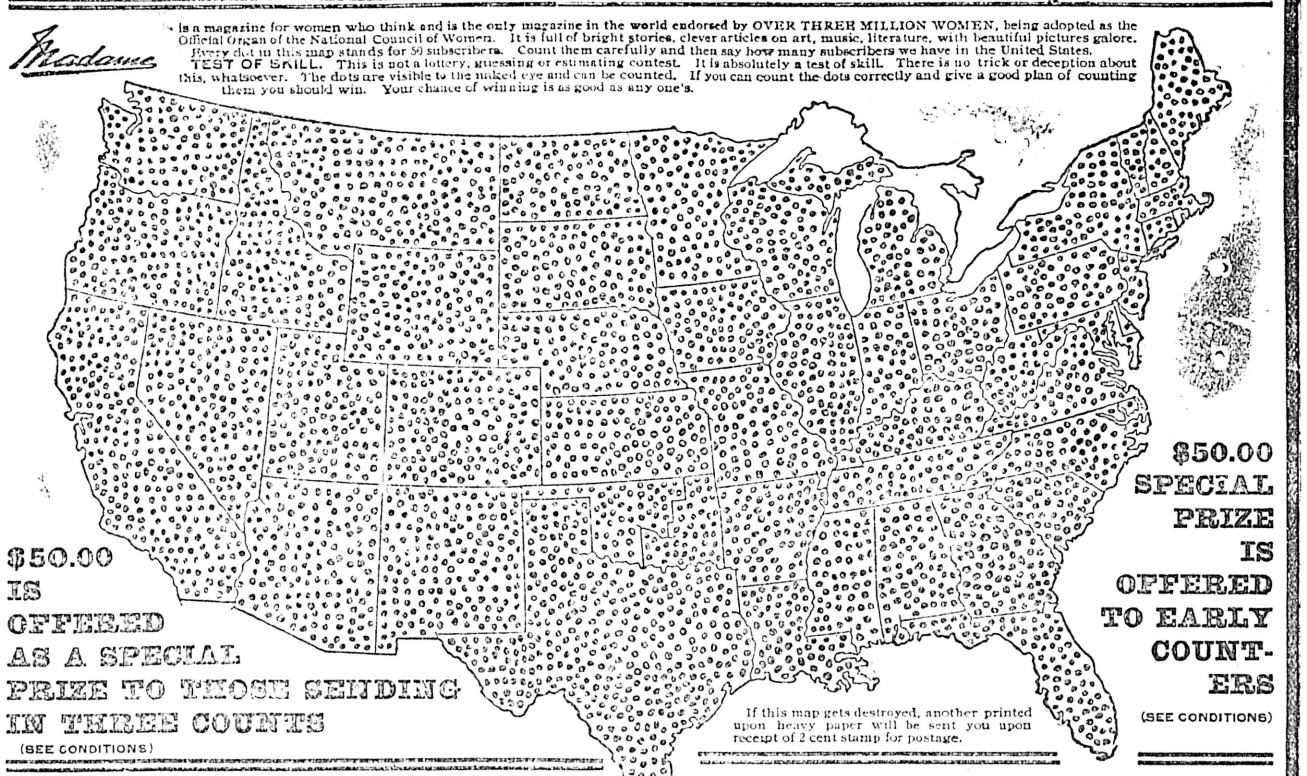
Madame

OFFERS YOU $6,000.00 IN PRIZES

COUNT OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN THE UNITED STATES

Madame is a magazine for women who think and is the only magazine in the world endorsed by OVER THREE MILLION WOMEN, being adopted as the Official Organ of the National Council of Women. It is full of bright stories, clever articles on art, music, literature, with beautiful pictures galore. Every dot in this map stands for 50 subscribers. Count them carefully and then say how many subscribers we have in the United States.

TEST OF SKILL. This is not a lottery, guessing or estimating contest. It is absolutely a test of skill. There is no trick or deception about this, whatsoever. The dots are visible to the naked eye and can be counted. If you can count the dots correctly and give a good plan of counting them you should win. Your chance of winning is as good as any one's.



$50.00 IS OFFERED AS A SPECIAL PRIZE TO THOSE SENDING IN THREE COUNTS (SEE CONDITIONS)

If this map gets destroyed, another printed upon heavy paper will be sent you upon receipt of 2 cent stamp for postage.

$50.00 SPECIAL PRIZE IS OFFERED TO EARLY COUNTERS (SEE CONDITIONS)

A TOTAL OF 757 PRIZES

CONDITIONS 50 cents pays for six months subscription to MADAME and entitles you to one free count. $1.00 pays for one year and entitles you to three counts and makes you eligible for the $50.00 prizes given to winners of the first prizes if they have three counts. See below.

$50.00 PRIZES We believe everyone should have three counts so they can have one each side of what they think is correct to be more sure to hit it. To encourage this we will give $50.00 extra to winners of first prizes if they have three counts. Remember if you have one count you get first prize ONLY, BUT IF YOU HAVE THREE COUNTS AND WIN YOU GET $50.00 EXTRA.

AWARDS Will be made as follows—The person giving correct or nearest correct count will get first prize. Next nearest correct, second prize, etc. In case of a tie for any prize it will be awarded to the person giving best plan for counting dots.

TIME PRIZES We feel early counters should be rewarded and will give $50.00 to the person sending best count and plan by June 1. If you send best count and plan by June 1, you get $50.00 extra.

JUDGES The awarding of prizes will be wholly in the hands of disinterested judges. The Hon. John W. Holtzman, Mayor of the City of Indianapolis, is chairman of the Committee of Judges. WE ARE BOUND OUR CONTESTS MUST BE ABSOLUTELY FAIR.

Our Financial Responsibility As to whether we are abundantly able to do as we say, we refer to any Bank or Trust Company in the City of Indianapolis. Our offer will be carried out to the letter.

In the event of more than one person submitting the same plan and it being considered the best plan by the judges each person so tying will be asked to tell in fifty words how best to improve MADAME. The one making best suggestion gets first prize, next best next, etc. UNDERSTAND THIS IS ONLY IN CASE OF TIE IN PLAN, WHICH IS NOT AT ALL LIKELY.

No one connected with MADAME will be allowed to compete. Contest closes July 1, 1905, but get your counts in at once. See about time prize above. ANYBODY HAVING THREE COUNTS ENTERED MAY ENTER ADDITIONAL COUNTS AT 25 CENTS EACH. BE CAREFUL TO GIVE YOUR PLAN OF COUNTING, as the best plan used will decide all ties.

PRIZES GUARANTEED We will guarantee to give a prize worth one dollar at least, to every person who sends a correct count and $1.00 for a year's subscription to MADAME.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1st Prize, Piano with Mandolin and Guitar attachments, value.....	$1,000.00
2nd Prize, Piano,.....	1,000.00
3rd Prize, Diamond,.....	250.00
4th Prize, Diamond,.....	125.00
5th Prize, Solid gold Watch,.....	50.00
Next 100 Prizes, 100 Beautiful Chatelaine Ladies' Watches,.....	1,500.00
Next 100 Prizes, James Whitcomb Riley's Works, 3 vol.. $3.75 per set,.....	375.00
Next 100 Prizes, 100 Sets Shakespeare's Complete Works, 12 dainty vol.	1,000.00
Two Special Prizes of 50.00 each see conditions	100.00
Next 100 Prizes, Marion Harlan Cook Book, $3.00 each,.....	200.00
Next 100 Prizes, 1.50 Book, latest fiction,	150.00
Next 50 Prizes, Choice of Any $1.00 Magazine.....	50.00
Next 100 Prizes, Extension of One Years Subscription to MADAME,.....	100.00
Next 100 Prizes, Hand Pulled Proof of the Furious Picture by Walter Tittle, entitled "When Shepherds Watched Their Flocks by Night," $1.00 each,.....	100.00
Total	$6,000.00

DIRECTIONS.

1. Write your count, name and address very plainly.
2. Say just what your count and plan is, without any "ifs" or "ands"—make it plain.
3. Be sure to state whether or not you are taking MADAME.
4. Counts must be accompanied by subscription. 50 cts. pays for six months subscription and one count, $1.00 pays for one years subscription and three counts. If you have three counts entered you may enter additional counts at 25 cents each. You get $50.00 extra if you have three points and win. It will say you to have three (See conditions)

THE DOTS The counting is perfectly free. Good counters can coin dots into dollars. The contest will not last long. Make hay while the sun shines. There is fun in counting and money besides. Of course, you know how to count. Any child can count. The dots are puzzling because there are so many. That is why $6,000 in prizes will be given away free to the best counters. The better you count and plan, the better your chances for getting one of the 757 prizes.

The more counts you register the surer you are of winning one of the big free prizes. Anybody having three counts entered may enter additional counts at 25 cents each.

The list of prizes is large. They are worth working for. You have 757 chances. You are as likely as anybody to get first, but if you don't get first prize there are lots of other prizes worth having. It all depends upon you. If you can count and think up a good plan you are likely to win.

Money Must Accompany All Subscriptions.

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK

Contest Department, THE FORD PUBLISHING CO., Indianapolis, U. S. A.

I enclose .....for .....months subscription to MADAME, in accordance with your offer in the.....

Name .....

Address.....

Are you taking MADAME (Yes or No).....

MY COUNT ON DOTS.

Give your plan of counting on a seperate sheet of paper with your name and address plainly written.

Address all letters, Contest Dept., FORD PUBLISHING CO., Indianapolis, U. S. A.

CHEAP LOT
$275.00
On Chatham St., Between Quadra and Cook Sts.

This small lot, which is well situated, can be purchased for the above figure owing to the urgent needs of the owner

PEMBERTON & SON
45 FORT STREET

PUMPS

For every purpose—Steam, Electric, Triplex Power, Multistage-Centrifugal, Brewers' Pumps, etc. **We carry the largest stock in British Columbia, and can give immediate delivery on standard sizes.**

AIR-COMPRESSORS for any duty. Our Davenport type has special features which will interest you.

WATER-TUBE BOILERS—We manufacture the best.

STRUCTURAL IRONWORK.

ELECTRIC MOTORS, DYNAMOS, COMPLETE PLANTS. Electric Supplies of every description.

The Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd. and The Canada Foundry Co., Ltd.,

527-529 Granville St., Vancouver, B. C.
HEAD OFFICE AND WORKS: STEPHENS & HAWKINS, Fort St., Victoria, B. C.
TORONTO, ONT. PETERBORO. Vancouver Island Selling Agents.

We Are Offering
Special Inducements

In Electric Fixtures for a Short Time to Reduce our Stock. Buy now and save Money

Hinton Electric Co.

SITES FOR SUMMER RESIDENCE

Shooting and Fishing Boxes on Sooke Harbor, in tracts from 10 to 100 or more acres; extensive sea frontage. Prices $2.50 per acre and up. Would make a charming place for summer camp and autumn and winter shooting, or permanent residence.

A. W. Jones, 28 Fort Street

Sylvester's Excelsior Poultry Meal

Is an Egg Producer. Why? Because it is the blending of several kinds of grain, all ground, with blood, bone and grit; there fore furnishing everything necessary for the production of Eggs.

DIRECTIONS—To be fed in morning or afternoon, slightly dampened.

SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 YATES ST. Tel. 413

ONE SMOKE of our NUGGET CIGAR

Manufactured from Best Quality "Ha vana" by the

Pacific Cigar Co., 105 Johnson St

Makes Troubles a Thing of the Past.

OBITUARY.

The death occurred yesterday morning at the residence of his son, W. E. Ottaway, "Walpole Cottage," Dallas road, of Thomas Ottaway, aged 87 years. Deceased was a native of Wye, Kent, England. Leaving England in 1873, he came to Toronto and resided there until November, 1899, and then came to Victoria, having lived here ever since. He leaves three sons, Alfred Ottaway, at present residing in Los Angeles; Valentine E. Ottaway, living in Toronto; and William E. Ottaway, a resident of this city. The funeral will take place Tuesday, June 27, from the residence of Mr. W. E. Ottaway at 2:30 o'clock, and a little later at Ross Bay cemetery. Carriages will leave Hayward's undertaking parlors on Tuesday at 2 o'clock.

There was a large attendance of friends at the funeral of the late Francis Cramer, which took place yesterday afternoon from Hayward's undertaking parlors at 2:30 o'clock. Services were conducted by the Rev. C. Cooper at the parlors and grave, many flowers being presented. The following acted as pallbearers: George Winter, Mr. Sterling, R. Green, J. T. Henley, F. H. Ross and J. Nicholls.

Celebrated Pianist.—J. D. A. Tripp, the celebrated Canadian pianist, is to give a recital at Institute hall on the evening of July 25. He will be assisted by Mrs. W. E. Green and several other local entertainers. Mr. Tripp's performances are spoken of very highly by the Eastern press. The Toronto World says: "Mr. J. D. A. Tripp is a magnificent player, a finished virtuoso, who has made his mark and dwells by it. His expression and technique are almost perfect, and the wide range of his selections but exhibited his mechanical perfection and thorough appreciation of his theme. His playing was masterful and deep as the depths; the Barcolle in G minor of Rubinstein was at times as delicate as a daffodil, and in all his parts he displayed his skill, delicacy of touch and the wonderful melody of interpretation."

Get one of the new folders—"summer furniture"—at Weiler's. *

Fancy tweed and homespun negligee suits at $9 and $10. B. Williams & Co. *

Thoroughbred Values in Men's Wear

A more complete or more conveniently equipped Men's Haberdashery Shop could not be found. Every man finds what he wants here. If you want the newest Negligee Shirts, they are here. If you want the best $1.00 to $5.00 Shirt, it is here. If you want the best $3.00 Hat, it is here. The prettiest 50c. Neckwear is here. This is Victoria's foremost "popular price" Hosiery and Underwear Store and headquarters for Bath Robes, House Coats, Dress Shirts, Collars and Cuffs—A COMPLETE MEN'S FURNISHING STORE, minus freakish things, but flowing over with good merchandise of unimpeachable quality, strictly fresh and clean as a whistle—"NO OLD STOCK IS INTERNED HERE"—at common sense prices. A few of the EXTRA GOOD THINGS FOR THE SEASON:

White Duck Outing Trousers, made of good, heavy weight duck, all sizes and lengths. Special price $1.25

Flannel Trousers, made of good, heavy flannel (shrunk). Prices .....$3.00 to $5.00

Wash Vests for men in plain white and fancy striped and figured duck and pique. Prices, from .....$1.50 to $5.00

Bathing Suits for Men and Boys, all sizes, in one or two piece suits, neatly and substantially made. Special price, suit .....25c to $3.00

Genuine French Balbriggan Underwear for men, a beautifully made silk-finish garment. Specially priced at, garment 50c

Straw Hats for Men, large variety to select from. Special price, each .....50c to $3.00

Panamas from .....$10.00 to $35.00

200 dozen Negligee Shirts to choose from, including Cluett Peabody, Coat Shirt, English Zephyrs, Oxfords and Flannel Shirts, ranging from .....$1.00 to $5.00

FINCH & FINCH
57 Government Street.

Tourist Tide is Rolling West

C. P. R. Has Booked Eighteen Hundred Private Car Passengers.

Washington Press Correspondents Coming Early Next Month.

As an evidence that the tourist travel to the coast has set in in earnest, attention is drawn to the telegram from Vancouver yesterday to the effect that the C.P.R. has already booked no fewer than 1,800 private-car passengers for the season just commencing. Never in the history of the railroad has that number been even approached. Other things that are helping the tourist travel are the cheap rates from the East, and the Lewis and Clark fair at Portland.

An excursion which will probably attract the most attention in Canada and to Canada is that of the Washington press correspondents. These gentlemen, who are at the head of their profession in the United States, will be here early in July. They will travel across the continent on the C.P.R., and numerous side trips in Manitoba and the Territories have been arranged for their convenience. The correspondents will convey their impressions of the great Canadian West to millions of people in the United States through the medium of the American press.

The party will come west on two private cars. They will arrive in Vancouver on July 7, at 10.45 o'clock, and will leave for Victoria on the afternoon of the same day. They will leave here on July 8 for Vancouver, and will leave for Revelstoke at 5.15 o'clock. At Revelstoke they will branch off and tour the mining districts of the Kootenays, and will go east over the Crow's Nest Pass railway.

The Michigan Medical Society, traveling west on three Pullmans, will arrive in Victoria about a hundred strong on July 9.

The American Medical Association members will cross the continent over the C.P.R., and although they will not come here, they will see the scenic beauties of the British Columbia Rockies. The special train of seven cars bearing this party will reach Mission Junction on July 9, and it will then proceed south to Portland via the Northern Pacific railway.

Another special train which will come west over the C.P.R. and switch off at Mission for Seattle and Portland, will carry several hundred Gates' excursionists. This train will run off the C. P. R. at Sumas on July 9. The train will be made up of eight coaches.

On July 3 a special train of five cars belonging to the Rock Island railway, and bearing Prof. E. C. Thornburg and party, will arrive in Vancouver from Seattle.

Local News.

Strawberry Social.—The Young People's Society of the Centennial Methodist church are holding a strawberry social in Mrs. W. H. Bone's garden, Topaz avenue, tomorrow evening. An enjoyable time is anticipated.

Social Dance.—The young people of Victoria West will give a social dance in Semple's Hall next Thursday evening. All friends are cordially invited to attend and enjoy a good time. Mrs. Davis will furnish the music.

Craigflower School.—The closing exercises of Craigflower public school took place on Friday. The pupils acquitted themselves very creditably to the teacher, Mr. L. R. Roe, and the spectators. Afterward the usual basket picnics were held on the school grounds, which was most enjoyable to all present.

Children's Aid Society.—The annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society will be held at the city hall on Wednesday afternoon next at 4 o'clock. The chair will be taken by the president, Charles Hayward. The report of the year's work will be given, and the officers for the ensuing year will be elected. A large attendance of members and friends interested in the work is desired.

Garden Party—The Ladies' Guild of St. James' church are preparing for a garden party and strawberry festival to be held on the grounds of Dr. Duncan, 81 Kingston street, on Tuesday next, June 27, from 2:30 to 7 p. m. All friends and members of the congregation are invited to attend. Every effort is being made to make this garden party—probably the last of the season—an enjoyable affair.

Theatrical Men at Law.—In chambers at Vancouver on Friday a case with a theatrical tinge was that of Marsh vs. Redmond. The plaintiff is business manager of the Clara Mathes company and the defendant is manager of the Ed. Redmond company, and also lessee of the Redmond theatre in Victoria. The plaintiff alleges that he had contracted with the defendant in January last to play at his theatre, but when the time came the defendant refused to go on with the contract, and he now claims $2,000 damages for breach of contract. Mr. C. M. Woodworth moved, on behalf of plaintiff, to strike out the defendant's statement of defence, but the application was dismissed and there is nothing now to prevent both parties going to trial if they wish it.

A Special Edition.—The Victoria Times yesterday evening published an elaborate special edition in celebration of its twenty-first birthday, the scope of the journalistic adventure being described as follows: "It covers every industry and every resource, active or potential, within the environs of British Columbia. Every field—fisheries, mining, agriculture, horticulture, smelting, refining, logging, lumbering, railroading, climate, hunting and the varied attractions for the tourist—all are comprehensively compiled within the folds of the attractive cover. Upwards of forty thousand copies of this splendid number will be distributed in various parts of the world. Our ambition, as embodied in this anniversary edition, is to let the world know what we have here in British Columbia for the man who desires to make his way in life as well as for the capitalist who has money to invest."

FALSE THEORIES

Lead to Worthless or Harmful Remedies.

Stimulating the scalp may allay the itching of the dandruff, but that does not cure the scalp. The disease won't yield to quinine or capsicum nor alcohol, because it is caused by a germ or parasite. To cure dandruff the germ must be destroyed. Until recently there was no hair preparation, or dandruff cure, or hair restorer on the market that would kill that insidious germ that dries up the scalp in little scales called dandruff, and absorbs the vitality of the hair, causing falling hair, and finally baldness. Newbro's Herpicide is the only really scientific preparation to cure dandruff, prevent falling hair and baldness. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. C. H. Bowes & Co., 98 Government street, Special Agents.

Though Canada and the many States
May never united be,
For all that is good and pure and right
They speak in unity.

And so the praise of White Rock,
From Coast to Coast is sung
By American speaking people,
And those of the English tongue.

And here in our own city,
Victoria, Queen of the Coast,
We are not behind the others,
For of "White Rock" we can boast.

Then here's to the water White Rock,
May its praises never be few,
And here's to Pither & Leiser,
Who are willing to sell it to you.

Tells Tale of Seal Raider

Edward Friedlander Says McLean Left Him and Comrades Destitute.

How W. York Was Shot and Fatally Wounded by Russians at Copper Islands.

Edward Friedlander, who has been arrested and held at Alameda as a witness again Capt. Alex. McLean of the sealing schooner Carmencita, says he was left at Victoria stranded, with 22 others, by McLean, at the close of last season's voyage. He recently went from this city to San Francisco, where he was arrested. He is being paid, however, by the United States government because of his compulsory detention. According to a San Francisco paper he has told his story to the federal authorities, and related the experience of himself, Lawson, the seal hunter, and Walter York, when the latter was shot by the Russians at Copper Island while making an attempt to land for the purpose of giving Lawson access to the seal rookeries. He described the manner in which the Jennie Thelin became the Carmencita. He told of the Mexican registry of the vessel and of the manner in which its destination and mission were at first kept secret by McLean. He also said that de Smidt was on board the Carmencita during her first voyage, ostensibly as ship's doctor, but in reality as representative of the syndicate which had chartered the ship. De Schmidt's real position, says Friedlander, became apparent when York was shot, and he was unable to render the wounded man any medical assistance.

Friedlander's description of McLean does not give that skipper the freebooting character which he is reputed to possess. He declares that the crew saw but little of McLean, and that the latter, except when under the influence of liquor upon one occasion, did not manifest an ugly disposition. Friedlander says:

The first place at which we touched was Attu island, at the southern extremity of the Aleutian group. During this cruise there was nothing said by the officers as to our exact mission. We spent two weeks there. We then set sail for the Siberian coast, landing at Kamschatka. The voyage was rough. By this time the crew was fully aware that we were after seals. We found none there. We stopped ten days, taking on fresh water and wood. Not a soul was seen, but Captain McLean showed great familiarity with the country. He sent many boats into various inlets and rivers and instructed us to look for seals. Still we found none.

It was then that McLean decided to sail for Copper Island. He stated that we could kill the seals there as long as we did not go ashore or take them from the rookeries. We arrived at Copper Island August 1st. A few days later we left the ship in boats early in the morning, pulling steadily until noon without sighting land. We were fifteen hunters in several boats. After lunch we sighted Copper Island. Dan Lawson, the hunter in our boat, commanded us to pull ashore. A man named York and myself were in the boat with Lawson. York refused to pull ashore, as we had learned that Japanese sealers had been fired upon when they attempted to land. Lawson then asked us to put him ashore, and said that we could pull away again. He declared that there were millions of seals on this rookery. We finally consented to put him ashore, having no idea that we were being watched by Russians on the island. We were about ten feet from the shore when we pulled the boat around in attempting to land. About fifteen Russians arose up from behind and opened fire.

We immediately pulled for the open. We had only gone a short distance when one of the bullets struck York in the jaw. I stood in the stern of the boat, pushing with the oar, when a bullet pierced my rubber boot. This hail of bullets continued until we were out of range. Had the Russians waited for a few minutes longer before opening fire they would have got all three of us. We had to pull three hours before reaching the ship.

York was in bad shape. For a month he lay on the Carmencita without medical assistance. We sailed about looking for seals and spent ten days in this manner. This man De Schmidt was on board, and until this time we had been given to understand that he was the ship's doctor. It was now learned that he was in no way skilled in medicine, and the belief was soon formed that he was a representative of the San Francisco capitalists who had chartered the ship.

At the end of the ten days we sailed for Dutch Harbor. Before we entered at sea we never flew a flag. While at sea we never saw a flag. Here York was transferred to the steamer Senator and was taken from there to Seattle, where he died.

English flannel outing suits at $6.75, $7.75, $8.75 and $10. B. Williams & Co. *

Last Week of the June Whitewear Sale.

David Spencer
LIMITED.
WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE

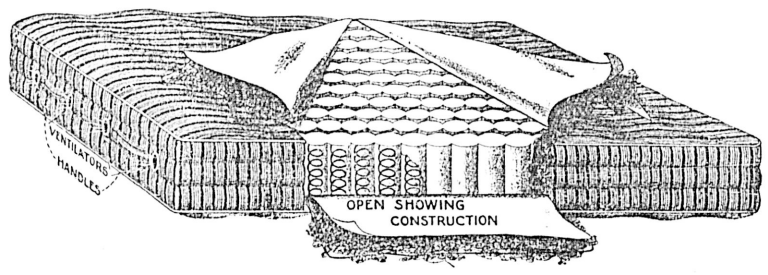
Last Week of the June Whitewear Sale

Interesting News

For the Last Week of the Whitewear Sale.

Three cases just to hand of New Whitewear, at a discount of 25 per cent., enabling us to sell

Regular	50c	garments	at	35c.
"	75c	"	"	50c.
"	$1.00	"	"	75c.
"	1.25	"	"	$1.00



THE MARSHALL SANITARY MATTRESS

The best mattress sold in England, Canada or the United States

ALL NEW, FRESH GOODS

In the lot are some New Mull Night Dresses, short sleeves, also Corset Covers equal in value to our regular 50c Corset covers, will go in sale Monday at 35c each.

Last Week of the June Whitewear Sale

Besides the above new goods we place on special sale 165 Night Dresses at 75c each, value $1.25.

Last Week of the June Whitewear Sale

Auction of Victoria City Real Estate.

Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, made in the action of Joseph W. Reay and George W. Reay and others, there will be offered for sale, with the approbation of a Judge of the said Supreme Court, by William T. Hardaker, Auctioneer, at Nos. 77-79 Douglas Street, Victoria, on

FRIDAY, THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE, 1905, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon

All and Singular Lots 714, 716, 727, 728 and 729, in Block Q, and Lots 753 and 754 in Block O. The said Lots lie to the East of Douglas Street, between Herald and Discovery Streets. The Lots will be offered separately and sold subject to the approbation of the Judge.

The purchaser shall pay ten per cent. of his purchase money at the time of sale to the Auctioneer and the balance in 30 days thereafter into Court to the credit of this action, without interest. The Lots will be sold subject to the terms of the Conditions of Sale, copies of which may be seen at the office of Messrs. Wootton & Seward, Solicitors, Bank of Montreal Chambers, Victoria, and at the office of the Auctioneer.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 13th day of June, A. D. 1905. jc14

Friday, 30th, 2 P.M.

At Salerooms, 77-79 Douglas St.

Desirable Residence
KNOWN AS
"OAK HOUSE"

Esquimalt road, almost opposite Mr. Bullen's residence.

THIS IS A 2-STOREY HOUSE WITH BASEMENT, WELL BUILT AND THE GROUNDS CONSIST OF 2 LOTS.

Further particulars and terms of sale can be had from

HARDAKER
AUCTIONEER

BIG AUCTION SALE

Valuable Farm Stock and Machinery, Horses, Cows, Sheep, Pigs, Fowls, Etc.

BITTANCOURT
AUCTIONEER

Is instructed by Mr. John Aitken, who is retiring from farming, to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Robertson Estate, Moresby Island, near Sidney, on

Wednesday, June 28

Commencing at 11 o'clock a. m. sharp. 125 Ewes and Lambs, 13 Head Dairy Cattle, 2 Pedigreed Rams, Team of Heavy Draught Horses, 1 Tamworth Boar, 2 Brood Sows, 27 Geese.

MACHINERY

2 Sets of Harrows, 2 Punch Plows (1 new), 1 Horse Hay Rake, Power Grain Grinder, Power Chaff Cutter, Power Sawmill Outfit with Pulleys and Shafting, New Chatham Farming Mill, Blacksmith's Outfit, 4 in. Tire Wagon, Set of Double Harness, (Power Threshing Machine sold on conditions), etc., etc.

NOTE—The Stock is in good condition, fit for Market; Machinery in good order, some articles never have been used. Through the kindness of Capt. Sears, the steamer Iroquois will arrange as much as possible to bring people from the many Islands on her route. Return fare from Victoria, $1.50. Return same day by Sidney railway.

Free lunch. Terms cash.

L. Eaton & Co
Auctioneers

We have so far received 35 lots of real estate, dwelling houses, etc., for our big sale to take place in August. Parties having any real estate, dwelling houses, etc., to dispose of, either residential or in the country, should call and see us, as we intend advertising same in all the large Eastern cities. For further particulars write or call on

L. EATON & CO.
Auctioneers

We are instructed by Mrs. McGrath to move to our rooms all her

FURNITURE AND EFFECTS

And will sell on

Thursday, 29, 2 p.m.

Including One

Upright Piano

Don't Miss This Sale

Notice to Contractors

Tenders will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Municipal Council on or before Monday, July 3, at 4 p. m., for the erection and completion of a brick building for the Old Men's Home.

Each tender much be accompanied by a marked cheque for $100, payable to the City Treasurer.

Drawings and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

HOOPER & WATKINS,
Architects.

RHEUMATISM CURED BY APOSOZEIN

Nature's own natural mineral cure. Mined from the earth like coal and oxidized by exposure to the elements, leaves the mineral in a state that when properly applied has cured thousands of rheumatism, catarrh, stomach trouble, etc. Write for circulars and information of this wonderful natural remedy. APOSOZEIN CO., 432-434 James Flood Building, San Francisco.

The Victoria, No. 2, Building Society.

Makes Loans without interest on your getting a drawing.

Shares can be taken up by applying to A. ST. G. FLINT, Secretary, 15 Trounce Ave.

ELECTRIC MASSAGE
—AND—
ELECTROLOSIS.

Sole agent for Elizabeth Almond Balm. Private treatment for Ladies at their homes.

Mrs. H. C. Nicking, 9 Amelia St.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

F. J. Bittancourt, Auctioneer

PHONE A906.

Office: Old Church Building, cor. Broad and Pandora Sts., Victoria, B. C.

Knights of the Maccabees

Prompt Payment of Death Claim

R. F. Johns, late warden of the Provincial Jail, was a member of the above lodge, and his death occurred May 29, 1905. This day his widow was handed a cheque for $3,000, covering her late husband's insurance.

JAS. BELL,
R. K., Victoria Tent, No. 2.
June 24, 1905.

BROWNE & KENNEDY

Auctioneers
And Commission Agents

Office 8 Store St. Victoria, B.C.

P. O. Box 139.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

...SWEET... BISCUITS

Ask your Grocer for RAMSAY'S SWEET BISCUITS!
They are the freshest!
They are made in British Columbia!
They are made from the very best material!
They are made by the very best skilled labor!
They are up-to-date!
They are most delicious!

Manufactured by
Ramsay Bros. & Co.,
Limited
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Sheriff's Sale

Modern Steam Laundry
85 View Street

J. C. Byrne, Liquidator, Victoria, B.C.

Large shipment of semi-ready neglige suits just to hand. B. Williams & Co.*

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, TORONTO, CANADA.

Use telephone to Chilliwack.

Use telephone to Seattle.

Use telephone to Vancouver.

Use telephone to Nanaimo.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U. S. A.

out where the boys, girls, steamers, dogs and swirling noises help him to free himself of the dull, cold, grim si-

only is an eyesore in itself, but it is used to discredit all ownership of public utilities by the people.—Montreal Witness (Liberal).

By Pastor Charles Wagner

"THE SIMPLE LIFE."

Copyright, 1905, by McClure, Phillips & Co.

II.

And he sought to see Jesus who He was; and could not for the press, because he was little of stature; and he ran before and climbed up into a sycamore tree to see Him; for He was to pass that way. And when Jesus came to the place, he looked up and saw him and said to him: Zacchaeus, make haste and come down; for today I must abide at thy house.

St. Luke, xix, 3-5.

Whta prevents us from seeing the Master pass by? My brethren we have made a first series of observations; let us now pass to another.

It is often through our own fault that we are prevented from seeing the Master. Zacchaeus, the chief among the publicans, was too small of stature and he could not, from the spot where he had taken up his stand, see that passerby who was called Jesus.

It is quite possible that a man should be placed too low down to see what is just. First of all, it is possible that he may be so wretched, so poor, so devoid of everything, such a slave to the ordinary necessities of life, that he cannot raise his eyes toward the true life. There are some social positions that are so abject that they are like spiritual graves. It is impossible for the men who live in these graves to see life. Consequently, we must resuscitate these dead, or, rather, these men who are buried alive.

There are others who possess the necessary freedom and outward position. They are not on too low a scale of the social ladder. But it is in their own selves that they are too small. They are too vile, too subservient, they have too earthly a soul, a soul that is too much on a level with the dust, not to say mud. How can a man who is wrapped up in his own baseness, in his own pitiful interests, in his absurd avarice, in his moral uncleanliness, how can this man see the Master as He goes by? You can accomplish the finest actions in front of such a man, but he is not capable of judging them; he is too worthless to perceive moral greatness; he is too impure to discern purity; too avaricious, too self-interested to recognize disinterestedness, devotion, the spirit of sacrifice or goodness in others. Even if you are kind to him, he draws back, saying to himself: "What does he want of me?" He looks upon your tenderness and your spirit of sacrifice as mere pretexts, as the preface to some interested action.

It is for this inner reason that so many men do not perceive the beautiful things that are under their very eyes, in their families, all around them, in their own country. They cannot recognize the sign of the times; they know not how to appreciate what is noble, what is really magnificent, what is grandly and legitimately human. They are too small, too bespattered with the foulness of their crimes, they have fallen into too vile a cut to rise to the height they should attain.

It is the same also with some assemblies of men who have come from all parts by evil roads and who cannot perceive Truth. How can light spring forth from their deliberations? Their souls are too obscured—their judgment is perverted by lies and hypocrisy.

A kind of moral leprosy attacks humanity and at times deprives it of all its distinctive faculties, reducing it to the level of inferior existence. Let us watch our inner selves and our inner level, for fear it should be lowered.

At certain times we are too low down—there are intermittent moments in spiritual life. There are days when we are not what we should be. If on that day the Master happens to pass by, if our duty passes by, if the opportunity for doing good passes by, we do not see it, we are too little. At such moments we should say to ourselves, "Climb up higher," as Zacchaeus climbed up into the sycamore tree to see Jesus.

Have you not noticed how a child's hand placed over our eyes can hide the starry heavens from us? There are certain affections that can come before our eyes and make us blind to all the splendor of life. Let us guard against that.

In the open country, as you travel in Switzerland, a small hut may prevent you seeing the Alps, because it is close to you and the Alps are far off. You might, if you choose, go through the whole of beautiful Switzerland without viewing the Alps, because there is always something, a mist, a cloud, or a wall, that may come between you and what you should see. Thus it is sometimes with the life of man. You have no horizon, you walk in a rut—it seems to you that life is empty, that it crumbles to pieces in your hands, like dust when you touch it. Why is this? My brethren, you are too low down; you must climb up higher to see the Master pass by.

Sometoimes it is just the contrary—we are too high up. There are some who are too high, in their immense pride, or in their haughtiness, to see true life. Seated on the mountain of their vanity, they inwardly repeat the words that Victor Hugo puts in the mouth of the future Emperor when he says:

"Puis, du fait ou nous sommes,
Dans l'ombre tout la-bas, dans l'abime, les hommes."
("Then from the height on which we stand
We see some men, far away in the abyss.")

You are too high, you who are filled with overweening pride, you cannot see the Master pass by. He is there, in the abyss, among mankind, in the midst of the tiny black ants that you cannot see from the height on which you stand.

Others, in the daring flight of their thoughts, overreach not only the clouds, but the stars themselves, and they carry their imaginings to cold ether. They are too high up. Mankind has disappeared from their view.

Others are too big because their thoughts are too massive. They are only willing to think of what can be weighed, seen and measured, their mind is no longer human. Souls have never been nourished with things that can be weighed. The soul is nourished with that which is invisible and cannot be measured, and the spirit is nourished by the spirit. Some one has passed through the city of humanity who will never be named and whose secret will never be guessed; it is the enigma of enigmas—it is the Spirit. Men of massive thought, you are too high to recognize it—you must come down.

Others are too high in their imagination. We must own that this is sometimes a graceful fault in youth. Youth has wings, and it is well to use our wings when we have them. It is well sometimes to leave the damp and dark valleys in which we drag out our existence, and scar into the clear and pure light and remind ourselves that we come from above. If they are the wings of idealism, of enthusiasm; if they are the wings of hope, the great wings of faith, go, bathe in unlimited light and in the tonifying and strengthening air; you can never breathe too much of it. And those wings will be swift to bring us back to our fellowmen, like the wings of the dove of the ark.

But if they are merely the wings of fancy, wings of more or less romantic and fragile imaginations, which are singed at every small flame; if these wings are only used to carry us away from human suffering and pain, from the field of our labor, then I prefer to see you fold these wings, for you are rising too high. For mercy's sake, return to our valleys.

Young girl, close that visionary book you are holding in your hand; I can see that you are rising too high. When you relinquish it, you shiver—in reality mankind appears to you dull and uninteresting: your own home, your mother, your little brother, the ordinary things of life seem to you shabby and colorless—real life appears to you to be without brightness or beauty. That book has done you harm, it has dazzled your eyes so that you can no longer see the true color of things.

Let us take care not to climb up too high. We would not see the Master pass by.

The Master's brow is in the light, but His feet are on our roads, sometimes on the hardest and most stony. The Master's brow is in the light, but His feet are on the graves. The Master lives in the eternal light, but He is close to sorrowing hearts and broken spirits. If you wish to see Him, make haste to come down.

When Christ, under the sycamore tree upon which Zacchaeus had climbed, said to him: "Zacchaeus, make haste to come down," he expressed the true motto of simple and faithful life. Many of us should hasten to come down. This young poet, for instance, would be quite perfect if he were not always a little beyond reality. It is for that reason that his poetry does not really touch us and does not make any impression upon our life.

And I, standing in this pulpit, am a man before many other men. I should speak to you, my brethren, in such a way that you can understand me. I am not here to utter words that are like glittering drops of water, sparkling like drops of gold in the rays of the setting sun, but turning to mud when they reach the earth. I am here to give food to your mind. The mission of my words is to become bread—but to do that, is it needful that I should constantly listen to the Master saying to me: "Do not climb up too high, my disciple; hasten to come down, to return into human life. Here are your brethren, here are some poor women who have come here with a load upon their heart that weighs down like lead; here are those who weep and stumble in the dark, in the gloom of mourning; here are young people who require to be strengthened in their life, to learn that what is the most magnificent and finest thing on earth: simplicity of duty and faithfulness in small things. Leave the clouds, hasten to come down among them, speak to them of what concerns them, sit in their midst as in a family council, and discuss with them the things that concern and interest them."

If I do not listen to the Master who thus speaks to me, my words spread out proud wings that glitter with a vain light and soar above your heads and hearts, and you return to your respective homes after having dreamed of eating and drinking, but with a greater hunger and thirst than before. Let us hasten to come down, we are all too high.

My brethren, these are a few remarks that I wished to lay before you this Sunday morning on a very simple story taken from the Scriptures.

I will have more to say on this text, for further on we see a man who wishes to repair the harm he has done and not only to repent of it with tears; this is a fine example. Still further on, we see men who are astonished that Christ should accept a sinner while letting these words fall from His lips: "He also is a son of Abraham."

I would like to explain the meaning of these words, but this is all I will have to say to you today.

There are some people of little stature who are prevented by the great from seeing the Master pass by. There are others who are too low, too vile, and that is why they cannot see the Master pass by. There are others who are too high up, and that is why they cannot see the Master go by.

Assuredly, in the life of the soul as in ordinary life, in the life of the man who wishes to live well, or as in the life of the painter who seeks to obtain a correct view, we must know where to stand so as to see things in their true light and at their right angle. What trouble you take when you want to get a good view of the simplest thing, to paint the corner of a house or the detail of a face! This trouble that we take should serve as an example and analogy when it is a matter of obtaining a good view of a far more serious and important thing, of the true outline, the faithful silhouette of this existence which is so important to each of us, not only for the present time, but for the whole of our future. Amen.

AN OLD INDIAN TRADER

He met Davenport in June Recreation.

Once in Silverton, Oregon, under the big oak tree that stood in the centre of Main street, an old Indian was seen to be half crying as he talked to a white man. They had been dear friends for a great many years, and they had met to say good-bye, apparently forever. The Indian was an old one, and his face and hair were about the same color of the tears that went streaking down the deep wrinkles of his face till they met under his chin. The white man was young in appearance although with whitish hair and a white chin beard, with which he gave a peculiar toss every now and then. There was a long hand-shake, with the Indian clinching, apparently to save time. Finally the white man pulled himself away, turned and walked into the old brick store. The Indian wandered up the middle of the street till it changed into the Molally road. There's where his pony was tied. Here, drying his eyes with the corners of his buckskin coat, he scrambled onto his pony's back, as only an Indian would, and went at a slow dog-trot down the road toward the heavy timber ranges of the Upper Molally. Not many noticed the incident, and there was little or no comment outside of a few joking men, the main joke being that an Indian could cry or nearly so. The Indian was old Shian, the last of the Molally tribe. The man with the pleasant smile and the queer chin beard was John Davenport, a partner with A. I. Coolidge, pioneers in the old brick store.

It was about the year 1875 that John Davenport was going to the Palouse country to go into the general merchandise business on a large scale, and he finally settled at Colfax, Washington.

There were more Indians there than there were in Silverton, and perhaps, for that reason alone, John Davenport was happy. He laughed and played practical jokes on them, and they seemed to like it, and they talked loud whenever he passed by. In fact, they cackled like geese whenever his name was mentioned. They hung about his store and examined minutely the fibre or texture of all the goods he had for sale, even examined the grains of brown sugar, during which time he learned their language, and they in turn learned most of his. He soon came to be the most popular man in town with whites as well as Indians. Other tribes came and camped and sold their beaver skins and bought his flour and blankets and before many months had passed, John Davenport was doing a big business.

One evening a strange chief came to John Davenport's store. He spoke different jargon, even looked different from the other Indians. Through an interpreter that he had, he said that he wanted to sell some deer and beaver skins, and buy big lots of things.

"All right," answered the storekeeper. "We will buy your skins and sell you blankets after six o'clock." At which prospect the Indian chief seemed pleased.

At the given hour the hides the Indian tribe had to sell were brought in, the transfer consuming about twenty minutes, but when the Indians of the new tribe, which were more than a hundred, began to buy, it took more time. When midnight came the old chief realized that the merchant and his clerks were tired out, and said to the proprietor: "We have come a long way and haven't brought many teepees, trusting to the clear weather, and it is now beginning to rain, we want to know if you will let us Indians, squaws and papooses sleep here on the floor of the store." John Davenport had been used to joking Indians, but at this hour of the night it struck him as rather queer. He smiled at the Indian, but saw no smile from the Indian in return. The merchant told the interpreter to tell him that they locked up the store at night and went home.

"Yes, I know," said the Indian, "but let us sleep here on the floor."

John Davenport walked around the Indian until he could see his eyes to better effect. Then he looked at them intently for a moment, smiled that smile that the Indians knew so well, and gave the white beard a peculiar toss, and said, "Tell your Indians to get their blankets and come ahead."

While they were preparing their beds the storekeeper tried to pacify the excited clerks and at the same time counted out some change and left it scattered on the counter, here and there. Also took some small rolls of red ribbon from the shelves and left them at intervals on the counter; put out the lights, left the store door open for ventilation and went home, wondering whether he would still be doing a general merchandise business the next day or not. He did not know the Indians; never had seen one of them before. Did not know where they lived; all he knew was that the chief came and had a small slip of greasy paper, on which was written, "John Davenport, Colfax." The merchant did not sleep much, although it rained on the roof till daylight, at which time he got up, and without waiting for breakfast, went down and peeped around the corner. He saw dust coming from the open door and found that the Indians were trying to sweep out. All greeted him with a pleasant grunt and smile, and as he walked lazily around to look at his "traps," as it were, the money and the red ribbons all were there. Not even a finger print in the sugar barrel was to be detected.

By noon the Indians bought more than their furs came to, and had established a credit system that eventually meant much to the Indians, each Indian being numbered and a small tag with a corresponding number kept by the merchant, the number alone being charged on the books with the amount of his purchase.

RELIGIOUS STORM IN SPAIN.

(Madrid Correspondent London Morning Leader.)

The controversy over the new Anglican Church at Barcelona has become one of the public—one might almost say burning—questions of the day througnout Spain.

It will be remembered that in a recent telegram I quoted a violent expression of opinion from the Diara, a Barcelona journal, in which the opening of the Anglican Church was characterized as an heretical move, and one of ignominy to the Spanish people as adherents of Rome.

Notwithstanding this local outburst, the civil authorities could not hinder the building and opening of the church, because the British government supported its subjects' claim to have a place of worship of their own faith. One thing, however, they did, and that was to insist upon the removal of two crosses from the facade of the building.

But the esslesiastical authorities went a good deal further. They sent an address of protest to King Alfonso, who promptly replied. He wrote that, as a Catholic king and a son of the only true Church, he was profoundly grieved to learn of the founding of a church opposed to the faith of my predecessors and the religion of the state whose destinies Providence has entrusted to me."

Further, King Alfonso said that he and his government would do all in their power to prevent any other Anglican church being founded in Spain, and to remove those that already exist.

Cardinal Cassanas made public the contents of the King's letter, and, in fact, circulated thousands of printed copies.

This naturally called forth a protest from the non-Catholics, and the President of the Spanish Evangelical Church sent King Alfonso an address setting forth the many persecutions which Protestants in Spain had to endure.

The newspapers have taken up the controversy, and comment very strongly on the King's action. Many attack the Premier, and point out how inopportune, as well as ill-advised, such a letter was, in view of King Alfonso's visit to France, where the national movement against Rome has been so marked of late years, and to King Edward, the head of the Anglican church.

The logical consequence of King Alfonso's letter must be the closing of all non-Catholic churches in Spain, and this would be to revert to the dark days of the Inquisition and the times of Philip II.

Many of the more advanced political papers are demanding religious liberty.

In some quarters it is asserted that the King's strong religious prejudices render impossible a marriage project which had been well received in this country.

London the Indescribable

The pen that could adequately describe London, the greatest city in the history of the human race, would be worth much to the world. In fact, to know London well would be to know the current history of all nations in everything of truly international importance.

What is it that affects kings, queens, courts and all royalties that has not part of its origin, or some of its leading strings at the Court of King Edward VII.? The Czar of Russia, the aged King of Austria, the vigorous Emperor of Germany, the young King of Spain, the Presidents of France and the United States, as well as all other potentates who have any great problem to work out, that is truly worth working out, all, all without exception must and do directly or indirectly consider the Court of St. James. They all turn their eyes to London.

Does any nation, country, state, or province or important city need money for a long or short period, at the lowest possible rate of interest, and not consider, consult and eventually come to the London financiers?

Railway, steamship lines, large mining ventures, great buildings covered by mortgages, loan companies, life and fire insurance companies, banks and other important financial institutions and ventures, have one terminus, one bond, one string-puller in, or connected with London.

House of Commons.

What does the British House of Commons think and decide concerning Japan, Russia, Eastern Asia, Persia and other vast problems, is the daily and universal question of the civilized world.

How is Mr. Joseph Chamberlain supported or opposed by the representatives of the British electors is a question burning into the minds and hearts of the manufacturers, commercial men, statesmen and diplomats of all lands. And so it goes in all directions of thought and activity. Either directly or indirectly, London must be, and is always counted in, when great world problems are being considered.

Some years ago I spent many weeks in this city for no other purpose than to find its true relation to other lands and especially to Canada. And now, after three weeks going daily to examine and find out, the only conclusion is that the world's great metropolis is truly indescribable. One at times describes in a book, the chief plants of the world, another the animals, another the birds, another the earth's geology, another the sun, moon, planets and stars, but no man ever did or can, by any word painting, make known to the reading world a tithe of this unbounded, unseen, unknown and unfathomable city which Britons honor and all mankind admire.

Military Power.

Go east, north, west or south, or remain in the centre, if there be such a spot, one is forced to conclude that London is a great military power. At all hours of morning, noon and night, troops and military bands, in numbers large or small, are to be seen. Some of these are volunteers, and others regulars, all parts of the army and navy are represented by the rank and file on duty or off on leave. At the Horse Guards are to be seen two big high-booted, well-dressed soldiers sitting on horseback, as if they were statues. Only two; and yet the entire British army, navy and power are behind these two busby-covered soldiers of the King.

Church Militant.

And the church militant too! No man can measure, even approximately, the influence and inestimable blessings emanating daily from Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, Westminster Cathedral and all the countless churches and chapels. As London to the cities of the world, as the British House of Commons to all other parliaments, as the Court of King Edward VII. to all courts and as "The Bank" to all financial institutions. So is the sacred, stately, royal and historic Abbey to all existing centres of worship on this earth. It has no duplicate, nor a single strong competitor.

From all parts of this globe, men and women, in large numbers, come to London; and few fail to visit the great Abbey, the resting place of kings, queens and others greater than most crowned sovereigns. And few indeed, go away without a higher reverence for religion and the grandeur of the British Empire, which is the most ancient in existence, and yet the most vigorously expansive and progressive. In the "Old Abbey" are many Israelite kings, queens and statesmen; and this thought and conviction can not fail to deeply mould and motor the spirits of immense numbers of people.

Great Bridges.

One goes away along the Thames and sees the great bridges, built at the cost of many millions of pounds sterling. They teem and rumble with tens of thousands of busy men, women and children daily. He looks and passes on to the Tower Bridge, one of the wonders of the world. He goes into the mighty Tower of London, and for an hour or two, permits another sort of pleasing bewilderment to seize his brain and spirit. The deep, wide moat, the high thick stone wall, the drawbridge, the portcullis, the doors and doors, the inner strongholds, the spots of ancient history, where Raleigh wrote his history, where Henry's wives lost their heads, where the crown jewels are kept in safe custody, where horse and man—armor of many and costly kinds are stored, and all the mass of guns, spears, swords, revolving wall guns of ancient make, all all these things dazzle the eye and tire the brain until the sight-seer is glad to get out where the boys, girls, steamers, dogs and swirling noises help him to free himself of the dull, cold, grim silence of the ancient royal palace-prison The impregnable keep reminds one of many things he would gladly pass over or very shortly notice. He deep breathes a sigh of glad release and passes on to the docks Miles of docks, big basins east and west, locks, canals, ships large and small, immense warehouses, trucks, drays, hoists, cranes and the countless appliances necessary for shipping, unshipping and handling, are here in vast numbers and quantities.

The Docks.

The London and East India Docks are very large and the basins hold many ships. I went about for hours and could see vessels from all parts of the world. Almost every country is represented in its ships, sailors and products.

Foodstuffs, manufactured goods and raw materials for the factories come and go at all hours of all days. Here again one gets a glimpse of the vastness and omnivorousness of London.

Passing from the docks into the Whitechapel quarters, one notices many things. The first is one of the marvels of the age; and that is the marked improvement since the days of Jack the Ripper. It is like going into a new city, the improvements are so marked.

The other phase most striking is the miles upon miles, scores of miles of street, houses, poor men, women and children. The population in the poor quarters runs into the hundreds of thousands, and they are located chiefly in the East of London. To walk up one street, down the next, up another and so on, till the feet grow tired and the mind wonders and wonders, is indeed to get a glimpse of, and an insight into humanity found in no other part of the world on a scale so gigantic. And in it all one sees not a single beggar. He may see strange sights, expected and unexpected, but never a beggar. The poor sell fish, flesh and fowl; laces, matches and needles; good music, bad music, and vocal music in discord, in cracks, squeaks and grunts—but they do not beg.

The Casuals.

However they are apt and full of resources past expectation. One who sees me sauntering, steps up in a gentlemanly manner, offers to give me a free ticket to "Drury Lane," as he has one more than he needs. He is well dressed, but a bit seedy, clean, open-faced, large-eyed and full of the most tempting smiles. Seeing me to be a stranger "with a kind face," he would like to do me a kind turn.

He is informed that I am leaving the city, going on a journey, and therefore sorry Drury Lane must be passed over for the present. Perhaps, on my return there may be an opportunity, and a "good day with thanks" ends the pleasant meeting. What plan was in his head I do not pretend to know—but very likely money was the goal sought.

Another man steps up and asks the direction to Hammersmith. He has lost his way. He walked up from Peckham Rye and missed his bearings. He was after a job, had been out of work a fortnight, and until he could get something to do must go without food. In fact, he had nothing to eat today, and felt weak, but would manage somehow. As I had pulled out my map to show him the position of Hammersmith and through this kind act brought myself to serve the lost man looking for a job, I could not refrain from giving him the orthodox penny for a bun, and to lend encouragement. He did not beg—only asked for guidance But he got there all the same.

Natural History Among the Poor.

Even in the slums there are schools, churches, chapels, missions, parklets, and natural history centres. The idle young and old, rich and poor, all alike, may go freely to study water-life, plant-life, insect life and much else. In one place among dozens of nature's wonders is a large bee hive with a glass back, so that the busy bees at work may be studied. The bees go and come through a hole in the main building wall, and pass into the hive. All day long the children and many others watch the bees storing honey.

In the hurry and bustle of city life many things happen out of the common. Passing along one evening about 4 o'clock we came to Westminster Bridge. A crowd gathered quickly at the east railing, and intently peered into the water. We did not cross to enquire into the matter, but the following morning read in the paper an account of a well-dressed man who stepped from the crowd, climbed on the railing and exclaimed: "I have had enough of this. Here goes," and jumped into the muddy Thames. He disappeared, as so many have done before him. The dirty old river flows on and on to join the salt ocean, and men may go with him or elsewhere as they please, but he cares not.

E. ODLUM.

THE INTERCOLONIAL.

Mr. Emmerson says that the rates on the Intercolonial are fifty per cent. less than on other railways. Mr. Haggart, a former minister of railways and canals, who ought to know, says that the trouble is too many employees. Mr. Barker, an experienced railway man, declares that if the business of any other railway were managed after the same fashion, the directors would be subject to criminal indictment. However that may be, it is certain that the present system is rotten, and the country cannot too soon insist upon it that it must be mended or ended. Capable commercial management, with a fair schedule or rates, and drastic reforms in the system of appointments would seem to be the changes most urgently called for. Let the government appoint a commission with equal powers to the railway commission. The mismanagement of the Intercolonial not only is an eyesore in itself, but it is used to discredit all ownership of public utilities by the people.—Montreal Witness (Liberal).

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THE WOMEN OF COURSE!

The paper that goes into THE FAMILY regularly six mornings in the week, including the universal reading day---**SUNDAY** and is read by the women before they come to town to do their shopping, is the paper to advertise in---such a paper is

THE COLONIST

It tells the merchant's story to the housewife while that story is fresh, and tells it at a time that will be most useful to both. THE COLONIST is emphatically the family paper of BRITISH COLUMBIA. Casual street sales to the man who carries his family under his hat cut a very large figure in the circulation department of most papers, but the **COLONIST'S** great hold is on the family, and the families are the merchants' best customers. THE COLONIST goes right into THE HOMES and stays there.

FRUIT TREES, PLANTS, BULBS

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NOTICE OUR GREAT BARGAIN OFFER

The best nursery stock at reasonable prices is our motto. Our trees are free from insect pests and diseases. We retail at wholesale prices.

If you expect to plant a large orchard or only a few trees and plants, it will pay you to send us a list of your wants for special prices. When you buy of us you get strong, vigorous, hardy trees, true to name, at the lowest possible prices.

To introduce our superior stock to many new customers, we make the following remarkable bargain offer. Order now before the trees are all sold. We will hold stock until you desire shipment made, or will send at once, whichever you prefer.

Offer No. 1.—For one dollar and twenty-five cents we will send the trees and plants named below:

10 peach trees, two each of the following varieties, which are the very best of the new varieties: Carmen, Fitzgerald, Kalamazoo, New Prolific and Greensboro, all hardy and prolific, but if preferred we will send eight apple or pear trees, buyer's selection of variety, in place of the ten peach trees. 2 Climax plum, the wonderful new Japanese plum, largest and best, full crops every year. 2 early Richmond cherry, five trees, best variety. 12 Dunlap strawberry plants, the best variety among all the new strawberries, immensely productive, finest quality.

All the above, fourteen trees and twelve plants, all for one dollar and twenty five cents. Satisfaction guaranteed. Order before it is too late. Remember, for one dollar and twenty-five cents we send you the twelve plants and fourteen trees. Order now. If you are not satisfied with the trees when you receive them, we will return the money sent for them.

Offer No. 2—For twenty-five cents we will send, prepaid, one dozen Mammoth Gladioli bulbs from our wonderful collection, embracing every color and kind known, and many new seedlings never sold before. Bulbs equal of this collection have never been sold for less than fifty cents to one dollar per dozen, but for this short time we make this special offer of one dozen Mammoth Gladioli bulbs of this rare collection for twenty-five cents. Order now before our supply is exhausted. If the blooms from these bulbs do not surpass anything you have grown before in the way of Gladioli, we will return the money sent us and you keep the bulbs.

Offer No. 3—All the above varieties are the very best to be had anywhere and both orders should be accepted at once by all who want the best fruits and finest flowers, but to make it so liberal that all will try them and thus advertise our low prices and superior stock, we make this remarkably liberal offer. To all who send for both the above orders, we will send, absolutely free, two fine two-year-old Campbell's early grapevines. Campbell's early is the largest, hardiest, most productive, and best quality of all early grapes. For home use or market, Campbell's early is the best of all. Do not miss this opportunity to secure two of these valuable grapevines free. Write to us if you are interested in the best fruit.

STRAWBERRY SPECIAL.

For two dollars we will send 1,100 first class strawberry plants as named below. These are strong, first class plants, good as can be grown anywhere and the varieties are the best.

500 Senator Dunlap, unequalled for a general purpose berry; 500 Babauch, immense in size and yield; 100 General De Wet, best and new late variety, very valuable. Or, if you prefer other varieties, you may select 1,100 plants from the following list: Haveland, Jessie Warfield, Glen Mary, Clyde, Gandy, Sample, Brandywine, Crescent, Sharpless, Mitchell's Early, Beederwood, Lovett, Marshall, Gladstone, Wm. Belt, and McKinley.

If a smaller number is preferred, we will send for one dollar 500 plants, our selection of varieties from the above-named varieties. And we will add to these 50 General De Wet plants. Remember the plants are the very best.

SPECIAL GRAPE OFFER.

For sixty cents we will send one dozen grape vines, purchaser's selection of varieties from the list given below. These vines are extra select, two-year vines, first-class in every way. Satisfaction guaranteed. The varieties are Concord, Moores Early, Warden, Moores Diamond, Delaware, Ives Seedling, Catalpa, Salem, Lindley, Niagara, Champion and Elvira and Vergennes. Why do without a good supply of grapes when you can secure the best varieties at these bargain prices?

SPECIAL POEONY OFFER.

In our new Victorian Poeony we have the best variegated variety known today. A very profuse bloomer and as hardy as any forest tree. Blooms very large and full, being almost double the size of other poeonies.

The color is a beautiful pure white with the centre of the petals striped and dotted with the most beautiful shades. Not only is the color of this variety the most beautiful of all poeonies, but added to this is the fact that it has a fragrance as sweet as any tea rose.

What more can be asked for? Hardy anywhere, a never failing bloomer, immense blooms of unrivalled beauty and exquisite fragrance. All this and more may truly be said of our wonderful Victorian Poeony.

Variegated poeonies are seldom sold for less than 75 cents to $1.50 each, but, having a good supply, we make a special price of 35 cents, all charges prepaid. Four poeonies for one dollar, as follows: One each red, pink, white and one Variegated Victoria Poeony.

Rare Offer—For one dollar we will send, prepaid, ten Fine Hardy Roses. Best varieties, finest colors, extra fine plants. Every plant a hardy, vigorous grower and continual bloomer.

Money may be sent by post office or express money orders, registered letter or bank draft. When sent in any of these ways we will send an extra vine or tree to cover cost of sending. Note.—All prices are given in U. S. Money.

INDIANAPOLIS NURSERY Co.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., U. S. A.

NORWEGIAN SITUATION

Politics of Norway Not Understood in This Country.

According to Hans C. Boe, one of the best educated Norwegians in this country, the present political situation in Norway relative to its constitutional rights in the joint government with Sweden is misunderstood, especially in the United States. In conversation with a Standard correspondent recently Mr. Boe gave an interesting history of his country.

"Norway was a free and independent kingdom for more than 500 years, from the ninth until the latter part of the fourteenth century," said Mr. Boe. "Then came the dismal and unsatisfactory union with Denmark, which lasted for more than 400 years. Though oppressed and politically powerless, Norway, the remoter country, escaped the utter misery and degradation which overtook Denmark. The Danish nobility did not succeed in reducing the Norse peasant to serfdom as they did their own. The power of the Danish nobility in the control of the government was enhanced because of the fact that Denmark was an elective and Norway a hereditary kingdom. Through Danish maladministration Norway lost a lot of territory, but the leading colony, Iceland, because of its isolated position, preserved the old Norse language, and the sagas, as they were written by Snarre Sturlason, the foremost ancient historian of Norway, were religiously guarded against extinction in Iceland.

"As a result of the downfall of Napoleon in 1813, Denmark then being his ally, Norway became through the intervention of the great powers who fought Napoleon separated from Denmark and recovered its independence. Norway was ceded to Sweden against its consent at Kiel, Holstein, January 14, 1814, but the viceroy, Prince Christian Fredrik, through his agitation and splendid oratory, exhorted the Norwegian people to defy the decision of the great powers and summoned several representative men to meet him at Eidsvold in February. As a result of the deliberations with these men a diet was called to meet in April at Eidsvold and consisted of 112 representatives of the people. A constitution was adopted May 17, 1814, and Prince Christian Fredrik was chosen king. Through the intervention of the representatives of the great powers he was forced to resign. An understanding was reached at Moss on August 14, 1814, whereby Prince Bernadotte, on behalf of the Swedish king, agreed to accept the constitution as adopted May 17. According to this constitution Norway is a free, independent and indivisable kingdom, united with Sweden with a king as ruler. Norway has, through the conflicts of 90 years, gradually attained to perfect independence and equality with the other kingdom.

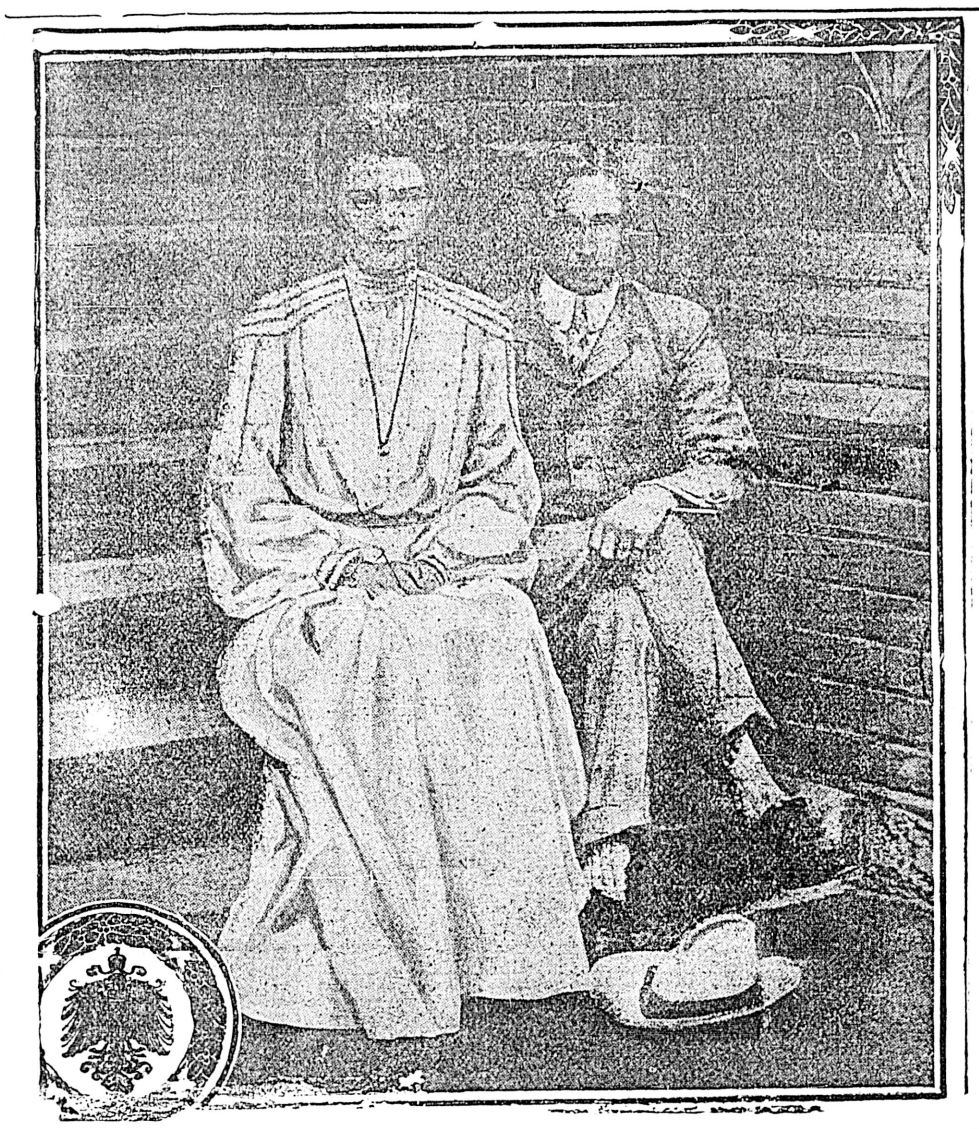
"All attempts to amalgamate the two nations have failed and have long since been abandoned. Politically, the person of the king expresses the union. He is king of Norway and he is king of Sweden, but he governs each country in accordance with its own laws and legislative bodies and through distinct and separate ministries. The only offices open to citizens of both countries are those of the diplomatic and consular service. The king has only a suspensive veto in Norway. When a constitutional amendment is adopted three times in succession with the necessary two-thirds vote it becomes a law in spite of the king's veto. Charles XIV., the founder of the house of Bernadotte, never learned the language of Sweden or Norway and was very suspicious of every move toward a more free and democratic government, both in Norway and Sweden. Although trained in the school of the French revolution, he was no believer in democracy or 'the rights of man.' He was an able ruler, a skillful diplomat and a man of honorable intentions. The storthing assumed toward the king a determined resistance in his efforts to extend the royal authority. To celebrate the anniversary of the 17th of May was contrary to the king's command. The king exaggerated the importance of these demonstrations. The remnants of subordination in Norway's relation to Sweden have been one by one removed during the reign of his successors. In his own reign the abolition of the nobility was the first thing accomplished. A larger influence upon affairs of state was gained through his son, Oscar I., and apparently the most liberal among them all. The position of viceroy was practically abolished by him. Norway has her own flag and executes her own commercial treaties. From 1871 the storthing has met annually. The so-called one-chamber system is in vogue in Norway. After the storthing assembles in October each year it divides itself into two branches, called the odelsthing and the lagthing. The latter branch composes one-fourth of the members of the storthing. The party that gets the majority of members-elect assumes at once the responsibility of its duties toward its constituents. There are six presidents elected; two for the storthing and two each for the branches. The presidents serve alternately as president and vice-president, about a month each at a time, until the end of the session. The standing committees are selected by the elective committee, consisting of 27 members, elected among the members of the storthing. In this way the presiding officer is deprived of the appointment of the committees, as is the rule in the United States.

"Oscar II., the present king, has governed Norway and Sweden for over 30 years. He for a long time contended for having an absolute veto on constitutional amendments. As a result of this fight the Selmer ministry in 1880 refused to promulgate the law concerning the participation of the ministers in the deliberations of the storthing, and was therefore impeached and removed from office. The matchless leader and party whip for the Liberal party for over 30 years, Johan Sverdrup, was called on to form a cabinet, but age and increasing conservative views swept him after a few years from power. From then on the Conservatives and Liberals have alternately divided honors in the formation of cabinets up to the present day. Special mention must be made of those formed by Rector I. W. Steen, Otto Blehr, George Francis Hogerup and lastly P. C. H. K. Michelsen.

"The consular question, the now foremost bone of contention and the last plank in the old-time Liberal party, has been up for consideration several times, especially since 1891. The merchant marine in Norway is the greatest in per capita in the world. The tonnage in Norway is 1,239 tons per 1,000 inhabitants and in Sweden 241 tons per 1,000 inhabitants. Great Britain comes next to Norway with 700 tons per 1,000 inhabitants. The mercantile interests of Norway and Sweden are conflicting. Sweden is more or less protectionistic. Norway is more or less for free trade. Sweden's minister of foreign affairs is at the head of the consular service. It was not so at the beginning of the union with Sweden. Not before April 20, 1858, through a royal decree, was the minister of foreign affairs at the head of the consular service. Since 1885 the diplomatic affairs passed from the king to the minister of foreign affairs. Norway has an indisputable right to establish a consular service of her own. Sweden on her own accord offered through Premier Bostrom to settle the consular question by establishing special consular service for Norway, and a committee of two from each country drew up a bill to be presented March 24, 1903, before the election of the present body of the storthing, and Norway, accepting this offer in order to settle in peace, went ahead and elected a majority of those favorable to a settlement on that basis.

"In the meantime, Russia, Sweden's most feared enemy, has received a very merciless defeat at the hands of Japan, and this, more than anything else, was the cause of Premier Bostrom's withdrawal of his arbitration offer, which was duly signed by the king December 21, 1903. But in breaking their word of honor to Norway, the result was that the Conservatives and moderate parties, and even the Socialists, combined with the Liberals in a united demand for the settlement of the consular question as it affects Norway. Those of us who for years have watched the political events of the old fatherland are amazed to see the radical views expressed by the ultra-Conservative party of to-day. In order to understand the importance of Norway suffice it to say that the receipts from its freight traffic very nearly balance the difference between Norway's imports and exports, or in another way, equals about 25 per cent. of the total imports and exports.

"King Oscar of Norway was a constitutional monarch, with very limited powers, almost deriving it from the consent of the governed. The fatal mistake of King Oscar was that he attempted to thwart the unanimous will of the people in a matter of vital importance to the welfare and honor of the country. He chose to vacate his office by confessing his inability to perform his duties as king of Norway, and with him went the union. As the country could not remain without a regularly constituted executive branch of the government, the storthing took such steps as were necessary by the king's vacation of the royal power. No bloodshed is expected in this peaceful 'revolution' in Norway. A wave of strong sympathy from the laboring people and those who are unfranchised in Sweden—and only 10 per cent. above the age of 25 have a right to vote there—prevents the Swedish nobility, who are mostly to blame, and the king, apparently forced to do their bidding, from making a unanimous stand against Norway if force should be resorted to in order to prevent Norway's final secession for the union with Sweden."—Anaconda Standard.



LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY AND BRIDE

RAILWAYS IN ASIA

The grid ironing of Asia with railways is one of the most surprising developments of the last fifteen years. In railway building in Asia, Russia, of course, has taken the lead. The whole of the trans-Siberian line (four thousand miles in Asia) has been constructed since 1891. The trans-Caspian line, from Krosnovodsk, on the Caspian, has been extended 1,355 miles by way of Merv southward toward Herat, and another line extends from Tashkend, a thousand miles to Orenburg. A line is projected from Merv southward through Persia to Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, to be joined at Teheran or Ispahan by a line from Baku, on the west coast of the Caspian.

Still another line has been projected from European Russia to run north of the Caspian to Bokhara or Merv. If Russia is driven from Manchuria it is proposed to construct a new Siberian line from Stretensk down the Amur valley by way of Khabarovsk to Vladivostok, and another southward from Lake Baikal to Peking.

Against those Russian strategic lines which reach toward the Indian frontier England has extended the Indian railway system northward toward the Russian frontier. There are now twenty-six thousand miles of railway in India, Bombay having connection by way of Delhi with Peshawar, on the northern frontier, and through the Indus lines with Quettah, in Beloochistan, and Kandahar, in Afghanistan. It is proposed to extend the Kandahar railway to Herat, and to build a road from Quettah to Ispahan, in Persia.

Meantime German capitalists, under concessions obtained by the German government, are constructing railways from Smyrna and Constantinople through Asia Minor to the Persian Gulf. Turkey is constructing important railway lines in Arabia and Syria, and China has a railway system independent of the Manchurian roads, comprising a mileage of 2,800 completed and under construction. Dutch India has 1,385 miles of railroad; Cochin China and Tonquin (French), 1,033 miles; Japan, 4,116 miles; Siam, 300 miles; Ceylon, 562 miles. The total for Asia is 75,491 miles of railroad. Included are 37,287 miles under Russian control and 26,000 under English control.

The Siberian railway is important as a military road, but it was constructed with commercial development in mind. It crosses all the great rivers flowing north through Siberia near the head of navigation, thus affording an outlet for all the valleys. It constitutes the shortest route from European capitals to Asiatic trade centres, and it will command the trade of Siberia and Northern China.

The trans-Caspian railroad sysetm has great strategic value in case of war, but it was constructed to command the trade of Central Asia—to reach the old trade routes through Kashgar, Sarmarcand and Merv. If peace should prevail for twenty-five years Merv would become the midway station between Calcutta and the Black Sea, the German railway through Asia Minor would restore the old prestige to the Euphrates valley, and the Trans-Siberian railway would bring a wonderful development to all Northern Asia.

BARON A. DE ROTHSCHILD.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, head of the Paris firm of de Rothschild Freres, died there on May 26. He was born in Paris on February 1, 1827, and was the fifth son of Baron James de Rothschild, founder of the French branch of the great dynasty of bankers of that name. Baron Alphonse adopted French nationality in 1848. He was appointed one of the governors of the Bank of France in 1854. In the latter capacity he rendered invaluable service to French finance. He figured at the head of the syndicate of bankers formed in connection with the payment of the indemnity of the Franco-German war. He was chairman of the board of directors of the Northern railway of France, and devoted much of his time and energy to that undertaking. To him is largely due the prosperity of that railway company, the only one in France which has ever made use of the government guarantee for the payment of interest on its bonds.

He was much looked up to in Paris society, which he and Baroness Alphonse entertained handsomely both at his town residence and at their country seat at Ferrieres, where they gathered the elite of the aristocracy and the literary and artistic world. He possessed one of the most remarkable collections of paintings and works of art of all periods, many of which he had already presented to the Louvre and other museums. Baron de Rothschild's charity was a household world in Paris. Besides his frequent liberal gifts to public institutions he constantly afforded pecuniary assistance in cases where his left hand knew not what his right hand gave.

The marriage of the late Baron was celebrated in England this bride being the sister of Lord Rothschild with singular magnificence in 1857.

When the late Duke of Marlborough decided to sell the Blenheim pictures, and when the British government could not make up its mind to buy anything but the Raphael and the Van Dyck, Baron Alphonse was fortunate enough to secure the two matchless portrait-groups of Rubens, which since then have been the chief glory of his house in the Rue St. Florentin. It was he, also, who bought for what was then thought an enormous price the so-called "Cesare Borgia" and the "Vanity and Modesty" from the Sciarra Palace. Among the great modern buyers of the finest Sir Joshuas and Gainsboroughs, he was among the earliest, and he became the owner of such masterpieces as Gainsborough's "Mrs. Hibbert" and the "Lady Charles Spencer" of Reynolds.

Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, who for many years had his stable in partnership with his brother Gustave, was one of the oldest owners of racehorses in France. He won the French Derby with Kilt in 1873, while 14 years later he scored a second victory with Heaume, that son of Hermit winning many other races in England and France. He came very near to winning the English Derby with Le Nord in 1890, and his colors (blue and yellow hoops) were often seen upon English racecourses.

Whooping Cough in Jamaica.

Mr. J. Riley Bennett, a chemist of Brown's Town, Jamaica, West Indies, writes: "I cannot speak too highly of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has proved itself to be the best remedy for whooping cough, which is prevalent on this end of the globe. It has never failed to relieve in any case where I have recommended it, and grateful mothers, after using it, are daily thanking me for advising them." This remedy is for sale by all Druggists.

Just What Everyone Should Do.

Mr. J. T. Barber of Irwinville, Ga., always keeps a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy at hand ready for instant use. Attacks of colic, cholera morbus and diarrhoea come on so suddenly that there is no time to hunt a doctor or go to the store for medicine. Mr. Barber says: "I have tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy which is one of the best medicines I ever saw. I keep a bottle of it in my room as I have had several attacks of colic and it has proved to be the best medicine I ever used." Sold by all Druggists.

97 piece dinner sets for $6 at Cheapside. *

50 dozen new golf and motor caps, just in. B. Williams & Co. *

The book of the day now, in paper covers, "The Masquerador," also in our lending library. Victoria Book and Stationery Co. *

It is not a sheriff's sale that is taking place at the West End Grocery today, but it is a sale of "Sheriff's Jelly Powders," wherein three large powders for 25c comprises a snap worth snapping at, and Manager Heald anticipates that ere the close of the day many snaps will have been snapped at during the snappy competition which is sure to ensue during the day. *

Scribes and Scribblings

Tales of love and adventure with a good deal of flirting and harmless larks are enjoyed by most readers. "The Loves of Miss Anne," by S. R. Crockett is one of these. The book is a more healthy one than many of the popular new books, and at the same time more engrossing. Miss Anne is a daughter of a Scotch laird, Sir Tempest Kilpatrick, a little man who is quick of temper and who rules everybody with a rod of iron except one person. That person is his daughter, Miss Anne, who turns him around with her little finger. Miss Anne has for a companion a young lady who has been educated with her, the daughter of a forester. Together these girls play pranks and flirt with the wooers who come to try to win the hand of the heiress.

On one occasion Lady Kilpatrick, with her daughter and companion, went to visit a distant part of the estate, where they spend some weeks. They are known to no one at this place, so Miss Anne conceives the plan of introducing her companion as Miss Anne, and herself as the companion. Everything went along smoothly until one night they went to a ball. On this occasion Miss Anne dressed up as a maidservant and took her place in the servant's hall, where events of great interest transpired. Upstairs the false Miss Anne was flirting and making love to all the eligible young men in the neighborhood. She promised to marry some of them, arranged interviews with her father and mother, and also with herself, all for a certain Saturday. When these wooers came they found a blonde Miss Anne instead of a brunette, and the complications which ensued were ludicrous in the extreme.

Like all novelists, Mr. Crockett is more or less of a philosopher, of which the following is an example: "Now, man's happiness is chiefly an affair of his work and of the world of men and things. But to the woman, the man with whom she is thrown, is heaven and earth and hell. If he fail her, she may do her best to make a new world out of her children or her domestic duties. But it is poor second-hand mended plate world at the best.

* * *

This is the day of the short story. No other form of literature is so popular with the mass of the men and women on this continent. In spite of its limitations it is likely to increase in favor and improve in character. There is no reason way the storiette should be the aimless thing it generally is, any more than the novel should be aimless. The story can reach a mass of readers who will never read anything else and on this account a genius might instil into it all sorts of moral, ethic, economic or sociologic science without detracting in the least from the general interest, while at the same time adding to it a special flavor. One of the best of the American short story writers is a man who signs himself "O. Henry." He has been writing for some years and all of the best magazines use his stories. Absurdity combined with dignity and an abundance of humor make his stories "real refreshing." He is sometimes called the "New American Humorist," and the title is not inappropriate. Those who have enjoyed his stories would like to know who he really is, for a knowledge of the writer seems always to add zest to the story.

* * *

Those in the habit of reading the Cosmopolitan will be sorry to hear that it is to be infused with yellowness. W. R. Hearst, of yellow journal fame, has bought out Mr. John Brisben Walker, and it is rumored that Mr. Bailey Millard, editor of the San Francisco Examiner, is to be the future editor. Doubtless the new Cosmopolitan will be a selling magazine, and after all, that is the first requirement so far as the publishers are concerned. This periodical was the first to come out as a ten-cent monthly.

* * *

Every author who has written much is sure to have published more than one book that, to the ordinary observer, would better have never been written. "The Flute of Pan," by John Oliver Hobbs (Mrs. Craigie), is one of these. Not that there is anything objectionable in the story that she calls a romance, but that there is too little story. The Earl of Feldershey, who has some Tolstoian ideas, marries the princess of a small independent European state. He is jealous of his wife and in this mood leaves her to put down a rebellion. On his return the princess abdicates, they leave the kingdom, and the cause of jealousy is explained. If there is a purpose in the book it is to show the rudeness of English titled ladies and the frivolity of a court life. It is published by Geo. Bell & Sons, London.

"Rose of the World," by Alice and Egerton Castle, is a story of English people in India. A very beautiful girl is married to an officer who within a few months is supposed to be killed in battle. Very soon after his death she marries the lieutenant-governor, but is not happy with him. After a few years she begins to realize that she loved her first husband better than she thought and she feels that she treated him badly. Worry brings on a severe illness. It turns out that the first husband was not killed, but was taken prisoner and kept for several years. He returns and they live happy ever afterwards. It is an odd story with nothing very deep about it, therefore admirably suited for summer reading. Copp Clark Co. are the Canadian publishers.

* * *

A poet must be god-like, wise,
A pure-souled rarity;
And most of all must see through eyes
Of Christ-like charity.

So sings one of our modern poets, and yet the great poets of old were not all pure-souled rarities in spite of the modern deifying of Burns by his countrymen, and the tendency to excuse every kind of lapse if the man be only over-developed along one certain line. The same applies to the poetic fire as to everything else. A preacher may be the worst kind of a hypocrite and yet deliver a masterly and eloquent appeal so that hundreds are converted. So it is with the poet; he may from mere habit sing of things he loved in youth without believing them in the least. All he needs to be is a good actor.

* * *

If Thomas Dixon, Jr., began publishing late in life he is making up for lost time now that he has begun. "The Life Worth Living" is his latest. It is said to be a book of personal experiences and of course deals with the beautiful South.

* * *

The French people are revising their spelling again. In English we still spell "corps," because it is taken from the French, but they now propose to omit the "p". After they have dropped it for a few years we may be able to arrange a better method of spelling the word, and some others.

* * *

"Ability" is a new magazine hailing from San Francisco, somewhat along the line of Success. The printing and paper are luxuriously good.

* * *

The following is quoted from a letter sent to the editor of a magazine, to whom he had recently submitted a manuscript: "if such a man as Kipling can make such a hit with his writing's (as a great reader I fail to see anything in his storys that are interesting) i should think i have had greater advantages than he had anyway in education, travel, also financially. I am a typical New Yorker, but Wyoming has one my heart. i shall kindly submit storys for your inspection."

* * *

Jack London's new book is just out, "The War of the Classes." Mr. London is said to be Socialistic, and probably we shall find out just "where he is at" from his book. He has certainly chosen a class conscious name.

* * *

Elbert Hubbard's little magazine, "The Philistine," often has more meat to it than the larger and more expensive periodicals. There is always a certain amount of sound proverbial philosophy scattered through its pages which on account of its terseness lends tself admirably to quotation. Take these as samples:

"There are people who are in trouble, but their woe is nothing to that of those who expect trouble."

"Sympathy is the sum of all the virtues.'

"The man who cannot spare time for outdoor recreaton usually holds the averages good by taking time to be sick."

"The person who eats too much and does not exercise enough, is in danger of a breaking out, then breaking down, followed by a breaking up."

"Theology is an engine planned for the purpose of bewildering humanity."

"No man is free who has not been divorced from public favor."

"A woman's strength lies in a graceful confession of weakness."

"Don't be a passenger — get busy helping this craft along."

"We do not want a thing because it is good, but we call it good because we want it."

* * *

Dudley Warner is said to have written on the flyleaf of one of his books. "This is quite the worst thing I ever penned. It was done in an interval of aberration, and the fact that the people read it is a serious comment on their mental quality."

* * *

"The Pall Mall" is one of the best of English popular magazines. It is finely illustrated and deals with live subjects. The publishing of a Canadian edition makes it possible to sell at fifteen cents. The June number has an article on Lloyd George, the famous Welsh patriot, who made himself conspicuous during the Boer war. The article, which takes the form of an interview, shows Mr. George to be an Imperialist, though not of the aggressive kind. He is also an admirer of his opponent, Mr. Chamberlain.

* * *

Those who like Jerome K. Jerome's writings may indulge themselves every week by taking "To-Day," an English weekly magazine journal devoted largely to English current events. Mr. Jerome generally writes a special article for this publication, and also answers correspondents on certain subjects. There is generally a vein of humor runing through this author's work, which is much less crude than his earlier efforts, such as "Three Men in a Boat." Doubtless Mr. Jerome is just a little ashamed of that book now, though it has been a profitable venture.

FITZ.

WESTERN CANADA PULP CO.

An Interesting Case Engages Attention of the London Courts.

The B. C. Review (London), in its issue of June 10th, has the following:

In the Chancery Division this week, Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady had before him a motion on behalf of Mr. Charles Joseph D'Oyly Mars for an injunction to restrain the company from parting with, or otherwise dealing with moneys paid him to the company in respect of 283 preference shares applied for in the company until the trial of the action or further order.

Counsel having presented the plaintiff's case, his Lordship thought the case was beyond argument. The money payable on application, £25,000, had not been actually paid to and received by the company, but it had received cheques for the amount. In his opinion, according to the true construction of section 4 of the Companies' Act of 1900, in order to enable an allotment to be made, the sum payable on application must have been paid to and received by the company. That meant payment in cash. Of course payment might be made in the ordinary course by cheque, but the cheques must be cleared before the date of the allotment, and the money had not been paid to and received by the company if the company merely held a cheque which might or might not be afterwards honored. In the present case three cheques were dishonored. Acording to the true construction of the statue it was a condition precedent to a valid allotment that the amount should have been paid to and received by the company in cash. In these circumstances, the plaintiff having repudiated in time, was entitled to the return of his money.

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The best trout fishing on Vancouver Island, excellent boating and picturesque scenery, tennis lawn. Stage leaves Tzouhalem Hotel, Duncans, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. PRICE BROS., Proprietors.

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This unique Tourist Resort has recently changed hands, and is now opened under new management. Ten miles from Victoria, on the line of the E. & N. Railway, and reached by one of the most delightful drives over first-class country roads.
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Late of the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Cranbrook.

Boats for hire on Somenos Lake. Excellent Fishing and Hunting
QUAMICHAN HOTEL DUNCANS STATION
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Headquarters for Tourists and Commercial Men.
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NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned Company have registered the following as their trade mark, and warn the public against using the same under penalty of the law, viz., Oval Belt, with the words "Victoria Fruit-growers A. & E., Ltd., Victoria, B. C., (Trade Mark Registered)" printed thereon.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Licensing Board for a transfer to Henry Noble of my license to sell Wines and Liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Royal Oak Hotel, Saanich Road.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1905.
Je 11 ARTHUR ACATER.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of William Ralph, Pursuant to the Trustees and Executors Act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all creditors and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of the late William Ralph of Victoria, B. C., Provincial Land Surveyor, who died at Victoria aforesaid on the 15th day of May, 1905, probate of whose last will and testament was granted at Victoria, B. C., to Theodore Lubbe and to Duncan Stewart of Victoria aforesaid, the Executors therein named on the 23rd day of June, 1905, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their claims (verified by statutory declaration) to the undersigned, the Solicitors for the said Executors on or before the 31st day of July, 1905, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which the said Executors have then had notice, and they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person of whose claim the said executors have not had notice at the time of distribution.

Any persons indebted to the said estate are required to pay their accounts to the undersigned at once.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 23rd day of June, 1905.

POOLEY, LUXTON & POOLEY,
Of Chancery Chambers, Victoria, B. C.,
Solicitors for the said Executors.

THE INDIAN WAR OF 1858

Written for the Sunday Colonist by William Shannon, Vancouver, B. C.

The means of transportation to British Columbia and the Fraser river were inadequate to the thousands who went there during the gold excitement. Therefore a large number of parties fitted out, some from California and others came by steamer to Portland, Oregon, and prepared to cross overland to the gold diggings of the Fraser river. By this route they would escape the canyons of the Fraser, where so many found watery graves.

A little previous to this date, the Indian war of Idaho broke out. The Indians as usual, opposed the miners, or the settlement of the country and a large number of people had settled near Walla Walla, in a place known as Grand Round valley, most of them being men with families. In the early part of 1858 the Indians made a raid upon the settlement when the men were absent at the gold diggings in the Boise basin. They murdered both women and children in the most cruel and heartless manner. Many of the little children were tied to stakes and roasted to death before the fire. This enraged the miners, who quickly returned to their desolate homes and the Indian war was started.

There was a large number of Indians interested in these outrages, the Peloose Indians and the Indians from the Bitter Root valley, also from Tobacco Plains and up into the Kootenays, all along the Snake river.

The United States government had a military post at Fort Vancouver on the Columbia river, where troops were stationed. They also had an advance post at Walla Walla, where supplies for military purposes were stored. Orders were sent for General Steptoe to take what forces he had available at Fort Vancouver and Walla Walla and advance against the Indians, which he did, and succeeded in penetrating the enemy's country as far as where the city of Spokane now stands. But here he was defeated. He did not have any idea of the vast numbers (and the equipment) that he had to meet, and after fighting the battle, in which he lost heavily, he made a hasty retreat. A Jesuit priest named Durea, who was afterwards a bishop, stationed at St. Mary's Mission on the Fraser, used his influence with the Indians to try to prevent the war, and when a body of General Steptoe's men got divided from the main force and were taken prisoners by the Indians, his good influence was the means of saving their lives. This story the writer procured from the venerable bishop's own lips, although he was afterwards blamed by the miners for being implicated in causing the trouble between the whites and the Indians, but it was clearly proved afterwards that there was no truth in this story, as the good priest did everything in his power to prevent bloodshed.

About this time several small parties of miners arrived from Walla Walla. Some overland from California, others that came by water from Portland, Oregon, Walla Walla being the place from whence they all started and congregated. Hearing of the Indian war that was then in progress, it caused them to pause and to organize in a larger body for mutual protection. Therefore, they decided that all the parties were to form one. They numbered the miners and found that they had 800, and over 2,000 pack animals. There were men of all professions in that crowd, and I might say from all parts of the civilized world, young and old. They decided to elect a captain who would be in charge of the whole party, and for this purpose they met on a certain day. There were three nominees for the position. One of them being a captain in the American army, under General Scott, at the time of the siege of Mexico, and was considered an Indian fighter of great ability. The second was a Californian, and this was his first trip to the frontier. The third was a David McLachlan, son of Chief Trader McLachlan, from Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia river. His mother was an Indian woman. This McLachlan was a man of very imposing stature, being 6 feet 4 inches high and weighing nearly 300 pounds. He was very muscular and a perfect type of manhood. He had been brought up in the employ of the Hudson Bay Co., and knew the country perfectly, having crossed the Rocky Mountains some ten or twelve different times. He was also well acquainted with all the different Indian tribes throughout the whole length and breadth of the country, and he was a man of some education, his father having had him go to college. His great knowledge of the northern country made him far superior to his competitors. When the vote was taken it was found that this David McLachlan had over two-thirds of the party in his favor, and they made the choice unanimous, both of his competitors agreeing that he had qualities that neither of them possessed.

They then organized their party into different companies, commencing with the letter "A," and in the march they generally took their position in the advance according to the letter; if "A" was at the head today, would be in the rear tomorrow, and so on throughout the whole party.

They then appointed two men to act as captains of the scouting parties, which were to go in advance of the main body, and one of McLachlan's competitors, who took charge of one of these parties, was a man who had had almost a life's experience on the frontier among the Indians.

Their pack animals which carried all the supplies and numbered over 2,000, had with them a guard, whose duty it was to always stay with the pack animals, and which invariably was in the rear. All that the miners possessed for their maintenance in the far north was carried by those horses and mules, and they well knew that the Indians would use every means to stampede their animals, knowing well, if they lost their supplies they would have to return. They then examined and tested all their firearms. The party was well armed, carrying Colt revolvers and rifles. The Kentucky rifle was probably the most effective weapon that they possessed, as it would kill at long range. When all these preliminary arrangements were completed, the party started for their long journey through the wilds, prepared to battle with the hostile Indians.

A few days after leaving Walla Walla they met General Steptoe and a part of his force flying before the Indians. He first ordered the party back, as it was contrary to law for the miners to go beyond where the government could give them protection, but the miners merely laughed at the suggestion, stating that they had started for the Fraser river and that they were ready to fight their way to their destination. They supplied General Steptoe with some necessaries for his return to Walla Walla. At the same time they notified him that they were just in time to cover his retreat.

When the Indian warriors who had pursued General Steptoe, found that the miners were coming in such strong force, they fell back. The miners saw nothing more of them for several days. Indians as a rule show their cunningness by picking the most favorable place for attacking the invaders, and as the miners came to the Columbia river near the White Bluff, where the country is rugged and timbered, they made a stand, concealed in the cliffs and underbrush. The scouting party of miners discovered the Indians in force. They secured their pack animals in an open plateau some distance in the rear, while the miners advanced to attack the Indians in two different parties, and eventually succeeded in flanking or turning the Indians, and many of them found their hiding place to be their graves. The battle lasted most of the day. Towards evening the miners had worked round the Indians towards the rocks and brush, and the Indians found to their cost that they were not fighting soldiers who had to stand in line, but miners organized into a band of fighting units, who sought shelter behing the rocks and timber and crept stealthily forward, shooting whenever they saw an opportunity. This was something the Indians were not accustomed to, for General Steptoe, whom they had just defeated, held his men in line and they were at the mercy of the Indians. Towards evening the Indians were in full retreat, leaving quite a number dead behind them. They were not able to carry off their dead, neither did they remove all their wounded. There were also several white men killed in that skirmish. Some merely boys who had not been long from home, and their end was probably never known by their relatives or friends. Others were old, and had served their time in Mexico and elsewhere in contending with the Indians. Two lines of poetry composed by a fighting miner-poet read:

"There youth and age together lay,
Upon that dusty plain."

The miners remained one day to bury their dead and to care for a few men who had been wounded. They had doctors in their party and I might say men of almost all professions. They constructed stretchers to carry the wounded, although there were only one or two badly wounded, the rest being slightly so. These stretchers they placed on the backs of their mules.

The next day after stopping over, they commenced their march forward, but saw no Indians in sight. The Indians had evidently fallen back a great distance in order to bring up their forces from other quarters and make a great stand against the miners in a most favorable position. The miners followed up the valley of the Columbia river. Here the country is mostly open and not much chance for the Indians to conceal themselves; therefore they felt quite safe. They followed the Columbia to the mouth of the Okanagan river. Here they crossed the Columbia as their course lay along the Okanagan towards British Columbia. After crossing the Columbia river they were in a beautiful grassy country. On every side of them were open prairie and rolling hills. Some of the miners began to think by this time that the Indians would not trouble them any more and the first act of insubordination that happened in the party occurred at this point.

A company of Frenchmen refused to comply with the orders of the day, and expressed a willingness to go on their own hook. McLachlan, the captain, strove to reason with them, and told them the dangers that awaited them if they divided themselves from the main body, but they did not heed his offered advice, but started with their animals and left the main body, taking a near cut through the hills. They were not many miles away, when they got into some scattered timber and here they met a party of Indians who had been watching for just such an opportunity. The Indians made a vigorous attack upon the party and shot and captured their horses at once. The company retreated with their saddle animals, leaving their pack animals with the Indians. Two of the men were slightly wounded and some of their saddle horses were so badly wounded that they died after reaching the main party. This was the last trouble they had of that sort, as it proved to them all that in union there is strength. The miners continued the march north along the Okanagan. The scouting parties had at different times discovered parties of Indians on the distant hills, watching their progress. The miners traveled slowly in order to let their animals feed, as the grass was very good and the weather very warm.

The next day they reached a place known as the Okanagan Canyon. This is a place where bluffs rise up perpendicularly from the river, some 400 or 500 feet, leaving some hundred feet of a roadway close to the water. These hills were covered with brush and small timber, which made an excellent ambush for the Indians, and the country on either side of the river, as you went back into the hills, became open and grassy plains. This was an ideal spot for the Indians to make an attack upon the miners, and the scouting party well knowing this, made a close search of all such places. The captain of the scouting party had a telescope, and in viewing the cliffs, he thought he saw something like a blanket, hung up on some bushes, and after reconnoitering the place for some little time, he gave orders for a man, who was considered one of their best rifle shots, to fire his Kentucky rifle at the object; and although it was a long range, the bullet from the rifle is supposed to have killed an Indian, for on the discharge of his gun, Indians rose in hundreds from their ambush and made a wild rush on the main body of the miners. The miners were not taken by surprise, as the Indians supposed, and were therefore not unprepared. The Indians raised a great warwhoop, which is something that no man can explain unless they have heard for themselves. This warwhoop will frighten any cattle or horses, no matter how tame they may be. Evidently the object was to stampede the animals, which carried the supplies belonging to the miners. But the guard left with the pack animals, did their duty well, and although the horses became excited and restless and some of them bucked their packs off, still, they rounded them in such a manner that they got them into a bend of the river and prevented anything like a stampede which the Indians had supposed would take place. The miners advanced to meet the Indians, and under their deadly fire the Indians soon fell back to their place of hiding, but not before they left numbers dead upon the field. It was in this part of the battle that most of the men were killed, for both Indians and miners fought on the open plain. The Indians had planned what they considered would be a sure means of the white man's destruction. The cliff was 400 feet above the river, overhung the roadway where the miners were supposed to travel. They placed stones all along this cliff, hoping that the miners would pass underneath and then they would hurl them down on them.

The number of Indians engaged in this battle will probably never be known. It is estimated by some to be over 2,000; others say 1,500; but from what information I could gather from the Indians themselves, and also from the Hudson's Bay Co. traders, the number I do not think would exceed 1,500, if as many. The Indians were under the leadership of the great Chief Tenaskat. He was acknowledged as a great warrior, and in all the Indian troubles he came out victorious, and all the Indian chiefs from the different tribes were in command under him. No doubt, he showed a good deal of sagacity and military tact in conducting the campaign this far, and had he a less efficient body of men to deal with he might have succeeded. The battle started about 9 o'clock in the morning and lasted throughout the entire day. After the first attack the fighting was at long range. The miners would not attack the Indians in their ambush and strong position, and they did not know exactly how to rout them, but in the afternoon Captain McLachlan, who knew the country well, directed that a body of miners were to start on a flanking movement on either side of the Indians, keeping well out of range until they came out in an open plain, hidden behind some bushes, and as the miners who did this flanking movement marched on the ridge beyond, a signal was given, and the miners below advanced under cover in the timber towards the Indians. The Indians, seeing that they were outflanked and about to lose their horses, fled in great haste across the open ground to where their horses were tied. Here there were a large number of them shot, and those that were left retreated in great disorder towards Crow lake.

This was the greatest battle ever fought between the Indians and the whites in any part of the Coast country, and we might say, a decisive battle. It was of as much importance to the few interested, as either Gettysburg or Waterloo.

The Indians, as on the former occasion, did not remove their dead, but succeeded in getting their wounded away, for the wounded had been taken away previous to the end of the battle. There was a large number of Indians killed, also a number of whites. The min rs had several wounded, some their le broken with bullets, others their arms, and different flesh wounds. The wounded were all cared for in the most thorough manner, as they had doctors on the ground to attend to their wants. For two days the miners lay in camp, buried their dead and attended to the wounded. They then resumed their march, and near Crow lake, which is near the boundary line of British Columbia, which was not then marked, the Indians came to arrange terms of peace, and approached them with a white flag. The miners were very pleased to think that they were going to be at peace with the Indians, and after some days parleying they arrived at a basis of agreement. The Indians were bound to assist any miner in distress and any Indian committing a crime, the whole tribe to which he belonged was held responsible until they found the Indian and delivered him up.

They were also to return any horses or animals that might be taken or strayed away from the miners. Some of the rules laid down by the miners were afterwards of great utility to those traveling through the country, and many a lonely miner found them to be of great help to him.

But soon after the completion of this treaty the Indians were not faithful to their agreement. Fourteen men left the main body of the miners to go prospecting on a creek which they thought looked favorable. The miners decided to look after their wounded and rest in order to recruit their horses, for a couple of weeks in one place. These fourteen men failed to return. A search was made for them and their mutilated bodies were found where they had been killed by the Indians, all lying in a circle. This enraged the miners, thus starting the war afresh. They held a meeting and declared they would spare neither man, woman or child, and with this avowed object in view, they started on the war path. They then advanced to Osoyoos lake. From there parties went out in different directions and scoured the country for Indians. The Indians were afraid of the well-merited punishment they were receiving and longed to terminate the hostility. Quite a number of them came with a flag of truce to a party of the miners in order to arrange terms of peace, but the miners were so exasperated at the loss of their comrades in such a cowardly manner, that they fired on the flag of truce and few were left to tell the tale.

Soon after this, through the instrumentality of Captain McLachlan, they had a meeting with some of the Indian chiefs, and concluded a peace that never was violated until after law and order were established in the country.

We might here state that the Indians engaged in this war against the miners were well armed, having plenty of guns and ammunition, although their guns may not have been equal to the miners. Previous to the outbreak of the war the Indians procured all the guns and ammunition it was possible to get from the Hudson's Bay Co. throughout the country. They, of course, paid for them. Afterwards the Hudson's Bay Co. were blamed and accused by the miners as furnishing the Indians with those arms and encouraging the war in order to keep the miners out of the country. This was not true; the Hudson's Bay Co. did not take any part with the Indians against the miners, but rather used their influence for peace. It must be admitted at the same time that the Hudson's Bay Co. were not favorable to the settlement of the country, well knowing that it meant the termination of their fur trade. But it is a great injustice to say that the Hudson's Bay Co. encouraged any act of hostility against the miners to culminate in the loss of life in order to keep them out of the country, while they were anxious to preserve intact their profitable trade and commerce with the Indians, which they could not have when the country was settled by whites. Still, it is a well-known fact in hundreds of cases, they were very kind to the miners and assisted them in every way they could, for the Hudson's Bay Co. officers were, as a rule, a very fine class of men and too honorable to be engaged in any disturbance of this kind.

The Indian war that broke out in 1858 in Eastern Washington and Idaho, which we have previously described in connection with the miners' difficulties, continued for about two years. All the Indians towards the Rocky Mountains and Idaho were engaged in this war, and General Steptoe was superceded in the command of the United States troops by the noted General Harney, who played such a conspicuous part in the San Juan Island difficulty between the United States and the English government, which was afterwards settled by the Geneva arbitration. General Harney prosecuted the Indian war on different lines to his predecessor, General Steptoe. He was far more severe in his methods, and in many cases fired upon Indian villages when he knew he was taking the lives of both women and children. He was afterwards courtmartialled for this act, and his reply to the court was, that in order to be successful and save human life, it was necessary.

He terminated the Indian war in the early part of 1860. His last act was to collect all the Indian ponies for hundreds of miles around the country, and he had them corralled near where the city of Spokane now stands, and he gave orders for them all to be destroyed, so his soldiers shot the last horse, and for many years their bones were a conspicuous landmark in that part of the country. His object was to prevent the Indians from communicating with the different parts of the country, which they could not do without their horses. This had the desired effect, and very soon they negotiated a lasting peace.

After the treaty concluded with the British Columbia Indians near Penticton at the south end of the large Okanagan lake, miners enjoyed the blessings of peace, and although they were still watchful of their unreliable foe, they dispensed with a great many of their defensive measures, which they had adopted during their early march. The country through which they passed was very favorable for their traveling, being open and a succession of grassy plains, and the best of feed for their animals. The country abounded with game of all kinds, and the rivers and lakes were filled with fish, thus assisting the miners very much.

They passed on through the Okanagan country and down through the Grand Prairie to Fort Kamloops, where there was a Hudson's Bay fort, which was doing a large trade with the Indians. Here the miners did quite a business with the Hudson's Bay Co., receiving fresh supplies. They also left some of their wounded behind them, as those who had broken bones that were not quite recovered, felt it very inconvenient to travel. The main body of the miners continued their journey down the Kamloops lake and across the Thampson river, just at its foot, a place known as Savanos Ferry. Here they crossed the Thompson river and pursued their journey westward, towards the Bonaparte river, passing Deadman's creek.

When they arrived at the Bonaparte river, they were informed by some miners, who had made their way from the Fraser river up that way prospecting, of the disturbances the miners had had with the Indians in the Fraser river, which took place at the same time as their difficulties with the Indians at the Okanagan.

They followed up the Bonaparte river to Hat creek, and following up Hat creek, they went through the Marble canyon and down the Pavillion valley to the bank of the Fraser river. They pursued their journey down stream for 22 miles to a place known as the Fountain, some eight miles above Lillooet. Here the party divided into units, some going down stream in search of the precious metal, while others ascended the Fraser, the greater number going up the Fraser, prospecting on their way until they came to Quesnel river. Some of them wintered at Fort Alexander, and early the next spring they were the first discoverers of gold upon the Quesnel river, and in 1859 hundreds of those pioneers who formed this large party, were engaged in mining on the Quesnel and Horse Fly rivers, and later on in the Cariboo country. Many of those men became prominent citizens in British Columbia. Thomas Manifee, who had his leg broken by a bullet during the battle of the Okanagan canyon, afterwards owned a large ranch at Williams lake, where he lived for many years, and accumulated an independent fortune, and finally went East to end his days along with his relatives.

Dick Willoby, the noted prospector, was one of the party, who afterwards made such a fortune in the Cariboo mines, and also in Alaska in later days. He was considered all round the best mountaineer and prospector on this coast. There were a great many others belonging to this party who were among the most prominent business men of this country for many years, and are now dead and gone.

George Ade on Indiana Authors

At Lakewood, N.J., recently, the Periodical Publishers' Association entertained more than three hundred authors, editors, artists, and public men. George Ade, who was a guest, and the first speaker, grew enthusiastic over Indiana authors, as the following extract from his speech will show:

Every Hoosier is an author by instinct. You gentlemen are in the publishing business, and no doubt you are looking for hot stuff. If so, do not worry for another moment. I bring you tidings of great joy. There are now being incubated in the state of Indiana enough manuscripts to keep all of you going for the next ten years. Every summer the authors of Indiana meet at Eagle Lake. They assemble in the open air because there is no building in the state large enough to hold all of them.

Do you know how many authors we have in Indiana? I do not speak haphazard. I make no careless estimate. I give you the figures compiled by the Society of Authors, and we have in Indiana 22,837 authors, classified as follows:

Historical novelists, 8,903; dialect poets, 6,397; magazine poets, 1,625; real poets, 430; dramatists, 1,216; syndicate humorists, 674; short-story writers, 3,532.

We can give you anything you want. If you wish the scholarly essay, with a dash of statesmanship and politics, go down into the Beveridge belt, where the Saturday Evening Post is a household word, where John Hay started, and where Schuyler Colfax, Benjamin Harrison and Daniel W. Voorhees labored. There you can get anessay while you wait. If you wish a novel with burning love interest, go and inspect what is known as the Tarkington outcrop in and around Marion county. Here you will find F. Meredith Nicholson, Charles Major, and hundreds of others, each writing the book of the year.

Northwest of Marion county you will find the McCutcheon family, and eight members of the McCutcheon family are now writing and illustrating for Dodd, Mead & Co. They have day and night shifts, each author working eight hours.

South of this tribe and east of Indianapolis is the romantic novel region made famous by General Lew Wallace, Maurice Thompson, Will Thompson, David Graham Phillips, Matty Hartwell Catherwood, and countless others. John Clark Ridpath, of Green Castle, is one of the pioneers of what has now become a permanent industry. He wrote school histories and sold them to college students for fifty cents a copy, and afterwards it was disovered that by putting in Christy pictures and distorting minor incidents, the books could be sold for $1.50 on all trains and news stands.

The present activity in the region between Vermillion and Posey is something unprecedented, and every young man in this region says: "Well, if Tarkington and the McCutcheon boys can get away with it, there's a chance for me."

Go through any village in the corn belt on a peaceful summer evening, and you will hear out of the vague somewhere a low, buzzing sound. At first you will think it is the dynamo of an electric-lighting station. Not so. It is some sixteen-year-old maiden thinking out a romance. Next year she will have her picture in the Bookman unless she is careful. Go south and west of Indianapolis and you are in the home of J. Whitcomb Riley, Tod Sloan and "Kid" McCoy. I will not burden you further. Suffice it to say that whatever you want you can get it in Indiana.

"GEORGE ELIOT"

On November 22, 1819, Mary Ann Evans, known as "George Eliot," was born at Arbury Farm, in the County of Colton, Warwickshire.

As a child Mary Ann was very sensitive, and possessed many odd traits, one of them being a great dislike for the company of her sisters or any other little girls, especially on account of their neat, ladylike ways and manners. She always preferred the rough and ready ways of boys, particularly those of her brother Isaac with whom she used to ramble through the woods and farm, also joining him in his fishing excursions. In fact, there was little she could not do, from playing a game of marbles to climbing a tree and jumping a ditch. She was always very fond of nature and dumb animals, and we can have no greater proof of this than to read her books and see for ourselves. For they are full of beautiful descriptions of God's world and she always writes in a touching way, when treating of the weak, helpless and dumb.

When she was fifteen she left school having then secured a fairly good education at a private boarding-school, conducted by two maiden sisters, the Misses Franklins, in a distant town. Not long after her return home her mother died. She then became her father's housekeeper, and manager of the dairy—that pure, cool place, she so vividly describes in "Adam Bede." Though her household tasks were heavy, she did not neglect her studies, but added to them the study of the French, Italian and German languages, besides spending much of her time at the piano, being passionately fond of music.

In the year 1854, and at the age of thirty-five, she became the wife of George Henry Lewis, one, whose name was already known in the literary world, personally as the editor of the Leader, and author of "A Biographical History of Philosophy," and a novel called "Ranthorpe." After their marriage they went abroad, spending many months in Germany. While in Weiman, Mr. Lewis rewrote part of the "Life of Goethe," and Mrs. Lewis wrote some "Spinoza's Ethics," which book was finished years after but never published.

Mrs. Lewis was married over two years when her first novel, "Scenes of Clerical Life" was given to the public under the pen name of "George Eliot." The book is composed of three stories which, though different in plot and incident, are very much alike in form, style, and peculiar beauty and romance. Yet "Janet's Repentance" and "The Sad Fortunes of Amos Barton" are the more appealing and inspiring, for they draw forth our strongest feelings and most tender sympathy, and we are inspired with noble thoughts, that sometimes are turned to action.

A year later came "Adam Bede," a story of domestic life in a country village in which are to be found some of her relatives as the most popular characters. Her father is quickly recognized as "Adam Bede" and he aunt as "Dina Morris" the Methodist preacher.

Next came "Mill on the Floss," a tale of her own childhood. The notable Maggie Tulliver depicted is herself. It was quickly followed by "Silas Marner." This is a beautiful tale of the life of a weaver, who, though unjustly treated, lived it down. It is saved from too much sentiment by some very fine passages of humor.

In 1862 "Romola" appeared and was supposed to be the writer's masterpiece. But I do not look upon it as such, preferring some of her earlier novels, perhaps it is because the writer goes from home to foreign parts, from the present to the past, and from domestic to historic life. It was first published in the Cornhill Magazine, and the large sum of seven thousand pounds paid for it. It was then brought out in book form in 1862.

During the next ten years she produced three of her greatest works: "Felix Holt, in 1886; "Middlemarch," in 1871, and in 1876 "Daniel Deronda. The latter was her last great work, for though she wrote a little, it was never published. When Daniel Deronda" appeared, she was recognized as the greatest living novelist. It was about this time that some of the efforts of her poetic genius were written, the most noted was the beautiful story of "The Spanish Gypsy."

In the year 1878, on November 28, she suffered a great loss in the death of her husband, and soon after her own health broke down. She had to give up all literary work and study, and have a complete rest. It was about this time that a great friend of hers lost his mother, and being one of the few that visited her, was able to comfort and cheer her. Their friendship strengthened link by link, and on the 6th of May they became man and wife. They soon went abroad and spent the sunny days of May and June in Venice, returning to Witley in July.

But instead of George Eliot's health improving, it became more delicate, and so one of the greatest novelists that ever wielded a pen, passed away, on December 22nd, 1880.

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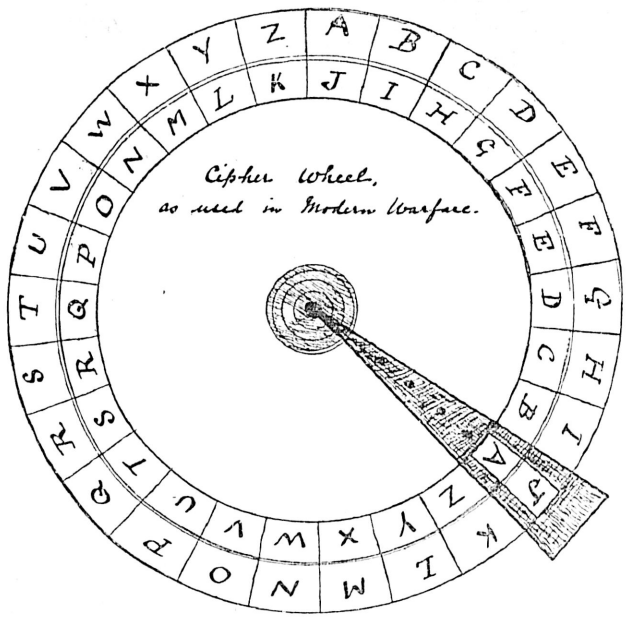
Secret Service Ciphers

As Used in Modern Wharfare By Capt. C. L. Flick, Late of the South African Horse

The astounding success of the Japanese upon land and sea alike, is largely due to the fact that they are able to keep the movements of their army and navy secret. The secrecy is in part due to a strict and efficient censorship of newspapers and telegrams, but probobly the larger share is due tt the cryptograms of the naval and military authorities. Neither I nor anybody else, outside Japanese official circles, can know anything definite as to the ciphers used in the secret service of the Mikado. Of course the Japanese written language is difficult enough to the ordinary person without having it turned into cipher. The ciphers with which I illustrate this article will show practically, how a war message is turned into a cryptogram.

My first illustration is known as a cipher wheel and is an invention of much merit; by its use messages can be coded and decoded in a very short space of time; its key word can be changed daily or hourly if necessary. The cipher consists of an outer circle, round which the letters of the alphabet are written in their usual order, and an inner circle having the letters of the alphabet in reversed order. The disc upon which the latter is inscribed is pivoted at its centre; an arm is fixed to this disc at any letter (chosen haphazard), in my illustration it is at A. The disc is turned by this arm—the outer circle of letters remaining stationary.

In the transmission of cipher messages it is necessary that the sender and receiver should work with instru-



C	L	IJ	Q	U
E	A	B	D	F
G	H	K	M	N
O	P	R	S	T
V	W	X	Y	Z

PLAYFAIR'S CYPHERS.

wheel at the first letter of the key word (on the outer ring), and take out at once for the whole message, the cipher letters on the inner ring corresponding to the true letters on the outer ring, which appear above the first letter of the key word whenever it occurs. Write these down in their places; then move the arm of the cipher wheel to the next letter of the key word, and proceed as before. The whole message will be complete as soon as the key word has been once passed through by the arm of the cipher wheel. For example, suppose a commander-in-chief, finding one of his brigades or divisions in danger of being cut off, he sends by a galloper or telegraph, or heliograph, this message coded. The pre-arranged key word for the day or week or month, as the case may be, is "Month." The message to be sent runs, "retire at once on main body." Write the message with the key word under it as directed:

extreme left of he same horizontal line; known as "Playfairs." A key word is required in which no letter is repeated, and all the letters of the alphabet which do not occur in the key word are entered in the spaces of a square with twenty-five sub-divisions, I and J being as a similar letter.

With the key word "Clique," the letters would be arranged as in the illustration. The letters of the text are divided up into pairs, and equivalentsl are found for each pair, instead of each letter. Every pair of letters in the square must be: (1) In the same vertical line. Thus, as in the illustration, each letter is represented in cipher by that which stands next below it, and the bottom letter, by the top one of the same column; for instance, D Y is represented by M Q. (2) In the same horizontal line. Each letter in this case is represented by that which stands next on its right, and the letter

R	E	T	I	R	E	A	T	O	N	C	E	O	N	M	A	I	N	B	O	D	Y			Text
M	O	N	T	H	M	O	N	T	H	M	O	N	T	H	M	O	N	T	H	M	O			Keyboard
V	K	U	L	Q	I	O	U	F	U	K	K	Z	G	V	M	G	A	S	T	J	Q			Cryptogram

ments of identically the same construction. The readers of this paper will find considerable amusement and instruction in making a cipher wheel—or wheels—for home or office use. In the cipher wheel the letters of the key word, and those of the true message are taken from the outer ring, the letters of the cipher message being read on the inner ring.

Whatever the description of cryptograph used, a key word or words, which should consist of at least five letters having no letter in it repeated, is required, and this word must be arrang-

Turn the arm of the cipher wheel to the letter M, and under the letters R, E, C, A, D, will be found the letters V, I, K, M, J. ;write these down in order, under each of the M's in the key letters. Then turn the arm to the letter O, and under the true letters E, A, E, I, Y will be found the cipher letters K, O, K, G, Q; write these also in order under the O's in the key letters; continuing the process until all the letters of the word "month" are exhausted.

Of what use to anybody would the following jumble of letters be, without

for instance, E F is represented by A E. (3) At opposite angles of some rectangle. Here the two letters are represented by the two which stand at the two remaining angles of the rectangle, each by that which is in the same horizontal line with it; for instance, C M is represented by Q G.

If on dividing the letters of the text into pairs, a pair is found to be composed of the same letter repeated, a dummy letter such as X or Z would be introduced. If the message sent were, "Expect messenger tomorrow," when divided into pairs it would be:

ex pe ct me sx se ng er to mo rx ro wx

BV OA UO GD RY OD GH BO OP GS XI SP XV

ed beforehand by the parties who are likely to wish to communicate with each other in cipher. The following is the method employed in turning an ordinary or special message into cipher:

Firstly. Write down as plainly as possible the words of the true message, leaving a small space between each letter (one sixteenth of an inch will be sufficient.)

Secondly. Place below the true message the key word as often as is necessary.

Thirdly. Set the arm of the cipher

a key word and key letter?

"THJTOTOLJLEDCSDKOWCZILZZOMVKTLZVZHTVXZXAMTJTWBGACDMLFGDUWUFVYTJFCHOUALIDSPVELALBFV."

De-code the message by the aid of the cipher wheel, the key word is "month," and the letter "A," as in the illustration; you will find it refers to an important night attack.

The cipher most generally used by the British army in the field is that on the extreme right by that on the

Letters with dots over them are dummies.

Naturally, when cipher messages are being transmitted by signal they are not sent all in a string. The letters are grouped in fours or fives, which makes for accuracy and adds somewhat to the intricacy of the cipher

The wheel cipher was used a great deal by the Boers, and one of their spies who was caught redhanded, had a wheel cipher and coded message on her person. The story runs thus:

A certain prepossessing lady of Dutch lineage but of supposed English sentiment, was among the civilians who elected to see the siege of Ladysmith to the end. From time to time it was evident to Sir George White that his plans and movement of troops were in some way known to the enemy almost as soon as they had been decided upon. Strict watch was kept upon all who had access to headquarters, but for many weeks without success. At last a keen witted warrant officer detected that the bright glances of a certain fair lady, very friendly with the whole staff, were put to other than their legitimate use. He watched and watched well. Upon his information the lady was arrested and searched and sewn in her underclothing was found a list of the troops, their positions and numbers—all in cipher.

Her mode of procedure was simple, for, she having committed her observations to the secrecy of cipher, rode out to a pre-arranged spot not far from Rifleman's Post. Here the message, duly weighted, was dropped, and the lady galloped back to her admirers in Ladysmith. The message was retrieved at nightfall by a nigger in Dutch employ, who by a complete knowledge of the locality, was enabled to go to and fro unseen. The garrison often wondered why the lady and her escort were never fired upon. Naturally, the Boers did not want to risk harming the fair emissary.

As far as naval ciphers are concerned, I believe that the books containing the key words and letters are bound with leaden covers, to make certain of their sinking when they are thrown overboard or the warship goes down. Now that wireless telegraphy has come to stay, good ciphers will be in demand. Since uncoded messages are liable to be read by friend or foe—even when vast distances separate the two—vide the Campania being in communication with Europe and America at one and the same time.

ONE SIDE OF JOURNALISM.

And It Is the One Which Appeals to Public.

Speaking of one of the best known British newspaper men, Harold Begbie, writing in the Mail, says:

To the general reader of newspapers the name of William Maxwell is hardly known, but among people working out either the salvation or destruction of Europe "Maxwell of the Standard" has long been a familiar phrase. The old principle in journalism of annonymity has kept his name from the public, but he has long been an influence in the affairs of the world, and persona grata with the very elect. Mr. Maxwell is chief of our journalistic gypsies by reason of two gifts; he has first the same faculty for observation which made George Steevens so gracious a writer, and he has, secondly, the faculty for statesmanship which secures for him the trust and the respect of diplomatists in almost every country of the world. He not only describes a battlefield, but he forms the politics of his reader. He brings a scene before the eye, and in the mind plants the seed of tomorrow's result. He is an observer of the world's movements as well as a painter of its great pictures.

His description of the battle of Omdurmann, which appeared in the old Standard, remains to this day one of the most brilliant essays in war literature; and his picture of Port Arthur's fall was the only worthy impression received by Europe of that great event. With such dispassion and coolness does he write that one might think he viewed the battle through field glasses at a distance where bullets never reached. And yet he had always been in the very thick of battle, and has sometimes written his account after thirty hours of hungering and thirsting.

I asked him the other day, in what the American lady would have called his "pomme de terre" in London, what it felt like to be in the midst of an engagement, stuck there as a peaceful observer of death and destruction. He laughed as he admitted that the first sensation is one of "funk." "I think that the first sensation of almost every man is one of funk. Then, quietly, suddenly, comes the conviction that you are about to die, that your life is finished and that in a few minutes you will have shuffled off the friendly coil of mortality and made acquaintance with death. With this comes relief a joyful feeling of nonchalance and exultation. Cowardice and terror go; one awaits one's dismissal rather jauntly. But presently one sees other men about one still alive feels one's self still to be alive, and gradually accustoms oneself to the idea that one is not going to die at all—a most curious discovery! You can almost laugh at the whistling bullets after that."

"But the heaps of dead?" I questioned.

"It is their very number which prevents one from the collapse of horror; a few dead men are dreadful to see; but thousands, tens of thousands—they do not strike one as men at all; one looks at them without realizing that each corpse was once a separate individuality, a human being. And yet passing unmoved, over these prone figures after a great battle, if one should see the face of a man one knew, a man one had smoked with and talked with and marched with, then the heart is pierced for a moment, and the pity of it—instead of the splendor or the necessity of it—invades the brain."

"To come back from the East and those appalling battlefields to this grey London must be a confusing change for you?" I suggested.

"It is curious you should say that," he said, "for I have felt this time in coming back to London that it is like a morbund city, a people whose life is played out, I daresay it is only illusion. But the East seems to me to be palpitating with life, filled with vitality, and awakening, as it were, to a great destiny. Here—it may be merely force of contrast—the people seem to be relapsing into a drugged sleep, sick of all clamor and action of life. The streets of London, after the color of the East, are grimly depressing."

Mr. Maxwell does not regard war with the horror and detestation of Mr. Stead. He admits that fighting is a clumsy way of settling a dispute, but he holds convincingly that only by war is a nation roused out of perilous lethargy. He does not take a pessimistic view of England, but he is sure that London thinks far too much of its pleasures and its comforts and far too little of its duties and its responsibilities. Outside London is the real England, the real physical and warrior England, but it is in the colonies, more than in the shires of England, that he sees the strong assurance of an Imperial destiny.

A quiet, slow-speaking, genial-souled man, clean shaven and high-browed, with shrewd blue eyes behind pince-nez, and a mouth that has humor smiling at the corners. A man below the middle height, with light hair changing early to grey, and a countenance bitten and scarred by all the winds and suns of the round globe. A wise and quiet man, able to keep his own counsel and able to shape his own destiny, and get his own ends with few words. The friend of princes and ambassadors, one who has played a strong part in recent European diplomacy, a man of infinite moods and endless resource, but with this, and, above all else, a gipsy, and so the greatest of specials.

An Alternative to Bridge

Oswald Crawford in London Times

The good days of Bridge seem to have vanished. The golden age of the game is past, and what harmed whist is harming Bridge. Free play according to private judgment is hindered by an accumulation of maxims, precepts, and conventions that weigh upon the ordinary player. The game is no longer a pastime for the amateur, but an affair of experts, no longer a game to solace a man's leisure. It is a recreation, properly so called, no more.

Of course, Bridge is a most admirable game, with many devotees—among whom I number myself—but it has as many enemies as friends. To many people it is a social tyranny, a hinderer of good talk, a discordant element in social intercourse, sometimes even, it is said, a parter of friends. It is, perhaps time to ask whether, among the nations of the world, a card game cannot be found which may take the place of Bridge, or at least be its rival in our favor.

The race which I take to possess best card heads in the world, the Slavs, care little for Bridge, but they play a game—Vint—which has either been evolved from Bridge or of which Bridge is the degenerate offspring. I have both theories put forward. To the Russian, Vint is far more than Bridge to us of the West. It is certainly a most entrancing game, but it has a fault. There is too much of the gambling element about it for our Western tastes—that is, the scoring for honors, and other chances, outside play, is very high.

Vint has this advantage over Bridge, that it is less a game of exact memory and more one that depends upon the rapid appreciation and combination of probabilities. Conventions and maxims have, it is true, grown up in Vint, but the game is quicker and there is less time for them, and less opportunity also for those recriminations which are the bane of some Bridge tables.

Vint has a considerable resemblance to Bridge, and the good Bridge player will play it best. The value of the various suits, except for scoring purposes is the same, the manner of the play after the declaration of trumps, is as in Bridge, and it is a game for four players, but there is no dummy, and the making of the declaration is, as it were, put to auction.

The procedure is as follows: The dealer gives 12 cards to each player and lays down four cards as "stock." He then makes a bid for trumps—he says, for instance, "three in spades," meaning that he undertakes to make nine tricks, that is, three over six, with spades as trumps. The player to his left may either out-bid him or pass,

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Of what use to anybody would the following jumble of letters be, without

for instance, E F is represented by A E. (3) At opposite angles of some rectangle. Here the two letters are represented by the two which stand at the two remaining angles of the rectangle, each by that which is in the same horizontal line with it; for instance, C M is represented by Q G.

If on dividing the letters of the text into pairs, a pair is found to be composed of the same letter repeated, a dummy letter such as X or Z would be introduced. If the message sent were, "Expect messenger tomorrow," when divided into pairs it would be:

ex pe ct me sx se ng er to mo rx ro wx

BV OA UO GD RY OD GH BO OP GS XI SP XV

and so on with all the players until the bidding goes no further. The highest bidder makes the declaration. The values for bidding purposes are expressed in the number of tricks proposed to be made and in the suits—that is, hearts are above diamonds, diamonds above clubs, clubs above spades, and "no trumps" higher than any suit declaration. Thus, "two in spades" is a higher declaration than one in any other suit, or in "no trumps." The declaration being made, the declarer then takes up the four cards of "stock" and lays them down again, face up, for a moment, for the inspection of the players. He then incorporates them into his own hand, which now numbers 16. From these 16 he passes any four to his partner, who joins the four cards to his own hand, and chooses from it three cards, one of which he gives to his partner and one to each of his adversaries. Each partner has now 13 cards in his hand. In these exchanges the cards are passed face downwards. At this period of the game the declarer, or his partner, has the further privilege of changing the trump suit, but with this proviso that the new suit named must be higher in value than the declaration previously made. Before play finally begins, the adversaries simultaneously exchange one card from each of their hands; these cards also are passed face downward. This latter exchange of cards is known as le clou. The player sitting to the left of the final declarer of trumps leads, and the play goes forward exactly as in Bridge.

This is the whole of the game. There are many varieties of Vint, but the form I have described is, I believe the one often played, and is, on the whole, the most interesting.

The Russian method of scoring is arbitrary, complicated, and extravagant. The scores run up to thousands and tens of thousands, and there are rewards and penalties for almost every incident in the game. A Russian friend explained to me that Vint had its origin among the richer proprietors of Siberia with more leisure and money than they well knew (in those happier days) what to do with.

I propose to depart as little as may be from the scoring in Bridge, but some change is necessary to suit the differing conditions of Vint.

This is the scoring proposed, and I may say that it has been found to work well in practice:

All tricks, including the first six made by the winners, are scored to them. Irrespective of the trump suit. When one trick is declared—over six—and is duly made, one point is scored for each one of the whole seven, and one for every additional trick taken. When two tricks are declared for, two points are scored in like manner, and so on, in arithmetical progression, up to 13 tricks (grand slam) with seven for each trick, or 91 for the whole number—e. g., a player declares "three tricks in spades," and his side makes four. They score three for every one of the ten tricks, or 30 in all. The exception is "no trumps," when ten points are scored for every trick made. In the event of the declaring side failing to make the tricks they have declared for, they score nothing and their adversaries receive penalty points for every trick short of the declaration—e. g., one side declares to make three tricks (i. e., three tricks over six plus nine tricks). They make only eight, or are one short. Their adversaries receive 30 points, and they themselves score nothing. For every trick short of the number announced the declarer's adversaries score another 30 points. In "no trumps" the penalty is 40 points—e. g., a side declare to make five tricks in "no trumps"; they make only two, and 120 points are scored to their opponents.

The game consists of 100 points, obtained by tricks alone; all other points score for the rubber. The rubber is the best of three games.

Fifty points are scored above the line for "little slam" and 100 for "grand slam." Honors in suit declarations count as in Bridge, except that they are scored in every suit as if made in clubs. As in Bridge, 100 are given to the winners of the rubber. In "no trumps" every ace (even if held singly) is reckoned at 20 points. When there is no bidding for the declaration of trumps the deal passes. "Doubling" and redoubling are not allowed in Vint, the pains and penalties of reckless play of bad luck, being great enough as they are.

ARRESTED APE FOR SMOKING.

Indiana is one of the few states that have passed stringent laws against cigarettes, which within their borders cannot legally be made, sold or burned. There have been some amusing and unusual incidents in the crusade against this form of using tobacco—if it may be said that cigarettes represent tobacco—and the most remarkable of these occurred in South Bend, Ind., on May 19.

In that town a trained animal show was holding forth. The star of the entertainment was an ape that smoked cigarettes with all the grace and gusto that pertain to the habit. It is needless to say that the ape was a drawing card. In fact, the animal drew too well. It drew a town constable, whose professional instinct, possibly emphasized by the prospect of a criminal fee, overcame his amazement. The constable arrested the ape and its trainer and hauled them before a justice for violation of the cigarette law, and the ape and its owner are to be tried in due legal form before a local justice of the peace, who may summon to his aid in deciding what without doubt is a question that can show no legal precedent a jury of peers of the accused.

Semi ready Blenoz serges in blues and blacks at $18 and $20 per suit just in. B. Williams & Co.

Felt Weak and Nervous

Had Faint and Dizzy Spells.

These symptoms arise from a weak condition of the heart and nerves Wherever there are sickly people with weak hearts and deranged nerves,

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Through the medium of the nervous system, they impart a strengthening and restorative influence to every organ and tissue of the body.

They restore enfeebled, enervated, exhausted, devitalized, or overworked men and women to perfect constitutional power.

Miss Maggie L. Cleveland, Bayswater, N.S., tells how she was cured in the following words:—

"I was sick for the past year, and became thoroughly run down. I had faint and dizzy spells, and felt weak and nervous all the time. I tried numerous remedies, but could get no help. I then read in the paper about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and got a box of them. Before I had used one-half the box I began to get better, so got another one, and by the time the two were finished I was as well as ever."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, 50 cents per box, or 3 for $1.25. All dealers, or THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, TORONTO, ONT.

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a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

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THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Lyman Bros Co. Ld., Toronto, & B. Fougera & Co., New York. Price 1 dollar. Postage 6 cts

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Fit-Reform garments stand between you and the heat.

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The only Fit-Reform Wardrobe here is at

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Young Girls

Many a girl who graduates from high school or female college with a brilliant record and high standing is broken down before she is twenty.

Nowadays girls are pushed to the limit of their endurance both in school and society. They must make a success—even if they are forever unfitted for the larger school of life and debarred from wedded happiness and the bliss of motherhood.

At this time of life, when just entering upon womanhood, nature makes heavy drains upon the vitality, especially at each monthly period,

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

the most wonderful of all tonic restorative medicines for women, will tide a young girl over this trying time and bring her safely into strong, noble, beautiful womanhood.

Experience of a Beautiful High School Girl

Her First Letter.

MY DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to see if you can suggest some means to cure me. A little more than a year ago I was sick with menstruation for the first time, and since then I have been sick all the time in some way or other and suffered with painful and irregular menstruation. I went to a summer resort for my health and was doctored all summer, but to no effect. I have not menstruated for two months and thought I would see if you could do me any good. I attend High School and would not like to miss any time if it is possible. MARION BARBER, North Adams, Mass.

Miss Barber writes again after two years

MY DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:

Sometime ago I wrote to you for advice, being troubled with irregular and painful menstruation and womb disease. I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Liver Pills and using the Sanative Wash, and I am glad to say I am completely cured and have not had any sickness since. I wish to thank you for your kind advice and shall recommend your medicine to my girl friends. MARION BARBER, 101 Bracewell Ave., North Adams, Mass.

Free Advice for Young Girls

All young girls are earnestly urged to write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Thousands of women are well, strong, and beautiful to-day because they made a confidant of Mrs. Pinkham and followed her instructions at this critical time of their lives.

GAPS IN EGYPTIAN HISTORY

Supplied by Information From Tombs Found In Karnak.

Egypt, notwithstanding its great age, is a constant source of novelty. Organized scientific exploration of its buried cities and temples has been relentlessly prosecuted for the last forty years, but out of the Land of the Pharaohs archaeologists with increasing frequency bring news of extraordinary finds of treasure. But not since Mariette, the pioneer in modern Egyptological exploration, laid bare the Serapeum in the mounds of Memphis, nearly half a century ago, has any discovery aroused the interest which has attended M. G. Legrain's unearthing of treasure-trove at Karnak, in Upper Egypt, where more than 8,000 statues have just been found hidden.

The discovery is valuable, not alone on account of the enormous number of ancient works of art found hidden near the ruins of the great Temple of Ammon or Amen, but for the fact that it supplies gaps in Egypt's remote history. The sculptures recovered by M. Legrain, who for the last nine years has been engaged under the auspices of the Egyptian Service of Antiquities upon works having in view the restoration of the Temple of Ammon, include statues from the tenth dynasty to the Ptolemaic epoch, a period of about 2,500 years. Of these statues 8,000 are of gilded bronze of the period of the Greek occupation, and about 500 of grante, basalt, beryl, limestone, petrified wood and other materials of the old dynasties.

Great difficulty was experienced in the work, for when the exploration reached the lower level a pit was uncovered into which the Nile water made its way by infiltration. But the enormous task of delving in this water hole was well worth the trouble and inconvenience, for in this pit the statues, most of them very diminutive, were found.

To be able to appreciate the value of M. Legrain's discovery, one should be acquainted with the life and character of Queen Hatasu, who has been happily described as the Queen Elizabeth of Egyptian history, and upon whose reign the researches throw additional light, her mummified form having also been recovered during the digging at Karnak.

Hatasu was undoubtedly the most extraordinary woman in Egyptian annals. She was a daughter of Thothmes I., third Pharaoh of the eighteenth dynasty, and of his wife, Queen Ahmes Nefertari, who was a direct descendant of the twelfth dynasty line. Egyptian chronology is not yet exactly known, but Hatasu is believed to have reigned about 1600 B. C. Even upon her position among the eighteenth dynasty rulers historians have not agreed, and upon her right to reign at all there is a lack of agreement. By Dr. Brugsch she is called a usurper, but it is generally believed this authority is wrong in his hypothesis.

Queen Hatasu had a sister, who apparently died young, for Hatasu was early known as the heiress princess, and two half brothers. One of these known as Thothmes II., she married, in accordance with the custom of the Pharaos, and the other half-brother, after he had ascended the throne as Thothmes III. took pains to erase his sister's name from her mounmental works by covering them with his own cartouche. Hatasu was Queen and Queen Regent during her father's lifetime, and for a long time preceding her brother, Thothmes II.

One of the pylons of the great Temple of Karnak records this event. From the hieroglyphics it is seen that Thothmes I. bestowed "the black land and the red land," lower and upper Egypt, upon his daughter. She was proclaimed "King" in the Temple of Ammon, or Amen. The reason that she took precedence over her brothers was that she was a daughter of a descendant of the Pharaohs, and her step-brothers were the sons of women of inferior lineage.

Hatasu was the mother of two children, both daughters — Hatasu - Meri and Neferu-Ra. The latter died in infancy, and is represented being dandled by the royal architect Sen-Mut in one of the statues recently uncovered.

After her marriage Thothmes II. appears to have reigned for about a dozen years, when he died, and then for fifteen years Hatasu resumed her hereditary rights and assumed the style and title of a Pharaoh. During this period she is represented in male attire, wearing a short kilt and sandals and crowned with a "kepersh" or war helmet such as the Pharaohs wore when at the head of their troops.

During the reign of this remarkable woman Egypt appears to have enjoyed a period of profound peace. She built up her Empire, repairing the shrines and temples that had fallen into decay, enriched the Temple of Ammon, and erected a marvelous temple in Western Thebes. Her brother, Thothmes III., who followed her, added conquests to his realm, but Hatasu added to its culture and material improvement. In addition to her great temple, which the architect Sen-Mut designed for her — Sen-Mut was the greatest man of his age, although of lowly parentage — Hatasu also erected the greatest obelisks in the world.

One of these still stands; the other was broken by its fall. Each was a single block of red granite, standing 109 feet in height. The inscription shows that they were erected in the fifteenth year of her reign and dedicated to Ammon, the great god of Thebes. They were brought from the quarries of Syene, 133 miles distant, and set up between "the first day of the month of Mechir, and finished on the last day of the month of Mesore"—the work consuming about seven months in the Egyptian year and Mesore the twelfth. When the methods of transporting and erecting blocks of granite of this size then in use are considered, the magnitude of the task will be appreciated. Sen-Mut was the engineer of this work, and his achievements are briefly recorded on the obelisks.

Even greater was the achievement of Hatasu in digging a canal connecting the Nile with the Red Sea and commanding an expedition to the Land of Pun, or Punt, which is supposed to have been on the east coast of Africa, bordering on the Gulf of Aden. Hatasu was welcomed to Pun by the prince of that country and his ridiculous fat spouse, the Princess Ati, whose figure in all its proportions is comically outlined in the pictorial record in the Theban Temple.

A stone statue of Hatasu's brother and successor, Thothmes III., has been found at Karnak, as has also a seated statue of King Nefer-Hetep III., the fifth Pharaoh of the eleventh dynasty, who reigned from about 2922 B. C., to 2902 B. C., who has previously been known only from inscriptions cut by the working parties in the quarries of Hammamat. His name has been inserted tentatively in Petrie's list of the eleventh dynasty as Menthuotep II. Very little has heretofore been known of this monarch; the inscriptions mention him as sending out 10,000 soldiers to bring a pure hard stone for a sarcophagus, "as a remembrance for eternity," and that the expedition not only accomplished this task, but returned without the "loss of a single ass." It is also related that the party found a valuable well of pure water. Nefer-Hetep appears to have been the son of the royal mother Aam, who was regent during his minority. This Pharaoh was a warlike kind, and a tablet at Konosso records his conquest of thirteen tribes.

The statue just found is the first of Nefer-Hetep III., which has been recovered, and, together with its inscriptions, forms a most important addition to the knowledge of the eleventh dynasty, giving, if it does nothing else, the correct title of the fifth Pharaoh of this dynasty.

Statues of Usertesen III., fifth king of the twelfth dynasty, who reigned about 2660 B. C. to 2622 B. C., are fairly numerous, but the rose granite head of a colossus bearing his name is one of the interesting finds at Karnak. There is a remarkable brick pyramid at Dashur, built by this monarch, and statues at Uebeshch, Mokdam and Bigeil. Forts, which are rarities in ancient Egypt, bearing inscriptions of Usertesen III., are to be found at Semneh and Kummeh. The date ascribed to the statue recently discovered is 2400 B. C., which, if correct, would place it in the thirteenth dynasty according to the Turin papyrus. In that event, the find is likely to add to the troublous epoch. The character of the sculpture, and it is void of inscription, lead to the belief that it is the work of the earlier dynasty, which ended about 2656 B. C.

More interesting as works of art are the statues of the Ptolemaic period. These are of great number—8,000—and constitute the largest archaelogical find of modern times. Almost all of the discoveries bear inscriptions, but, naturally, those dating from the times of the Pharaohs are the most fruitful. Statues of Sonnefer and of his wife Senai, about 1490 B. C.; of Rameses kneeling before Ammon, about 1330 B. C.; Tutankhamon, 1400 B. C.; a head of Amenophis IV., about 1450 B. C.; and of those still later dynasties—Osoroner, 591 B. C.; Korkheb, 800 B. C.; Aphries, 591 B. C., have also been recovered, most of them in alabaster, beryl and basalt.

How all these wonderful works of art, of so many periods of ancient Egyptian civilization, became hidden, is a question that has not yet been answered. What was the purpose, whose the design, are, consequently, unanswerable. It is difficult to imagine that the Copts, who later built a monastery on the site of this ancient city of splendor, could have collected these works and thrown them into a pit where twentieth century archaelogists discovered what were believed to be forever buried and forgotten.

The same difficulty does not confront the explorer of buried and forgotten cities. He sees as plainly as if he had watched the action for a thousand years, how a desert city falls into ruins and how its great buildings are torn down to obviate the necessity of quarrying building stone. Earthquakes throw down temples, and inattention causes decay. New peoples build new cities on the ruins of the old, gradually raising a mound, a hill so artificial in construction that the experienced explorer notes it in an instant, and the "hill," covered with the dust and debris of twenty centuries, is attacked with pick and shovel, and reveals the buried greatness of the past.

In the Land of Bohemians

Mr. G. Storey, A. R. A., at the opening by Mrs. Randall-Davidson of a fresh picture exhibition at the Borough Polytechnic on Saturday, told a quaint story of the late Lord Leighton. Two ladies were looking at his picture of Helen of Troy. "It is a horrid picture," one remarked to the painter. "I'm sorry, but it's mine," said Sir Frederick, as he then was. "Oh!" said the lady, "you don't mean to say you've bought it?" "No, I painted it," was the reply. "Oh!" declared the ladies, "you must not mind what we say. We are only saying what everybody else says."

At a moment when he was believed to have accomplished his life's work, Mr. Holman Hunt, who is now seventy-eight, comes forward with a picture the like of which has been produced neither by him nor by any of the pre-Raphaelite painters. This is "The Lady of Shalott," which is now on view at Mesrs Tooth's Galleries in the Haymarket.

It will ever rank as one of the greatest and most typical achievements of British art.

Full of true poetry, mystery and magic charm this "Lady of Shalott" has qualities of design and color which is missed in all Mr. Hunt's previous works.

"Germany has scored. We can forgive her politics and her shoddy prints," says the Collector's Magazine, "but we must allow her recognition of brains and her cosmopolitanism in art. It is announced that Mr. William Watt, second son of Mr. William Watt, blacksmith, of Port Glasgow, has received the appointment of director of the Science and Art Institute of Dusseldorf. There were three hundred applications for the position, which carries a salary of £700 a year, rising to £1,200. Mr. Watt is thirty-two years old, and received his education in one of the public schools under the Port Glasgow School Board, and the science classes in Glasgow. He afterwards worked in the shipbuilding establishment of the Dennys, of Dumbarton, and was engaged as instructor of science both in Paisley and Govan. It is a pity that his services were not retained for England; but in art we have yet much to learn."

Elihu Vedder, the great artist and sculptor, is now living in a vine-embowered studio in Rome, about which lies "a seductive little garden" with "many shrubs, trees, narrow serpentine walks running into vases, big and small, quaintly designed fragments, broken cornices and columns." A recent visitor to Vedder speaks of the appearance of the "familiar figure, with whitening locks and flowing gray mustache, velvet cap and loose tie and coat, when he was the centre of an ever-admiring and devoted group o congenial friends at the Century Club in New York."

A Melbourne paper recently initiated a discussion as to the "twelve best novels" and it elicited 1,173 letters and lists. The final results of the voting placed "David Copperfield" at the head of the poll, and two other works of Dickens, "Pickwick" and "A Tale of Two Cities," among the successful twelve. "Vanity Fair" was a good second, and the other eight were "Ivanhoe," "Lorna Doone," "Adam Bede," "Westward Ho!" "Jane Eyre," "For the Term of His Natural Life," "Monte Christo," and "John Halifax, Gentleman."

Declined With Thanks.

Fourth Estate.

When an American editor declines a manuscript he is polite but wastes no words in consoling the disappointed contributor. They order these things differently in China, where the usual form of rejection is this:

We have read it with infinite delight. By the holy ashes of our ancestors we swear that we have never seen so superb a masterpiece. His majesty the emperor, our exalted master, if we were to print it, would command us to take it as a model, and never publish anything of a less striking quality. As we could not obey this order more than once in ten thousand years, we are compelled to send back your divine manuscript, and beg a thousand pardons.

"A Brother of the Birds."

In last Sunday's Colonist reference was made to the story entitled "A Brother of the Birds," by Miss Peggy Webling, sister of Miss Webling, the artist, well known to many Victorians, having been accepted by Heinemann, the London publisher. It is possible in this issue to give a few particulars of the author and of the story itself which are interesting to those who keep track of current literature. Peggy Webbling is a well known personage in Bohemian London, and has had a varied experience outside of it.

"A Brother of the Birds" is the life and history of a very original personality, amidst strange and unusual surroundings that the authoress had most unusual facilities for studying.

"Blue Jay, the Brother of Birds," is born and lives for the first few years of his life in Ontario. He is most receptive to all the beauties of the future out there, with one faithful little companion the strength and simplicity of his character is developed. After many adventures he travels to England, and is the originator and actor in a wonderful scene that charms and thrills all London. Eventually he comes to the West to find the happiness of his life, his occupation as juggler and equilibrist, the many people he comes in contact with, the life before and behind the scenes of the "great show world" are all described by one whose keen eye nothing escapes, and with a sense of humor that make it a remarkable book.

Miss Peggy Webling is endowed with sympathy and intuition that give her great charm. Even as a child she had the rare gift of humor, and her recital of Lewis Carrot, the Ingoldsby Legends and the inimitable "Nonsense Verse" of Ed. Leavs, and her acting of many of the characters of Shakespeare have left an unfading impression of delight and memory of a child utterly unspoilt, and with a ring in her voice and laugh that was ever hovering between heaven and earth.

It was this happy personality that at first so attracted John Ruskin, and he became, though she was only a child, her greatest friend. After once casually meeting her he stayed in London purposely to be present at a public performance given by her and her sisters, and later on she went with one of the sisters on a never-to-be-forgotten visit to Bramwood, Coniston, for ten days, till the ten days lengthened out to as many weeks, and those who saw Mr. Ruskin say they never saw him so happy as at that hime, and she treasures many letters from him which were afterwards written to her. The sisters gave their recitals all over England; then they came to America. After staying in the States they toured Canada, twice crossing the Rockies, welcomed everywhere and seeing the West as very few can.

During this time Miss Peggy wrote stories that were published in different papers and magazines; also a play that the sisters acted many hundred times. They visited Victoria once, eventually returning to England, where the little company being abandoned by one sister marrying and the youngest joining Mr. George Alexander's company at the St. James Theatre. Miss Peggy took up writing as a profession, gaining experience as a journalist, interviewing many artists and sculptors, where her appreciation of their work and friendship gave her many advantages. At the same time she wrote regularly the dramatic notes for M. A. P. and other papers, and here her own travels and knowledge of many audiences and her recognition of the faithful adherence to work any success means, put her in touch with many a story of ideals followed up and a certain sympathy of character that is met with behind the scenes of "The Great Show World," and it is from this knowledge of life the future readers of her book will feel the truth of the scenes depicted, though they themselves know little of the local color and surroundings it deals with.

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In a Berlin (Germany) theatre the matinee hat problem has been solved by a notice requesting all except middle-aged and elderly females in the stalls to remove their hats. One can always prevent women standing up in a crowd by shouting: "Will the pretty young lady in front please sit down?"

Naval Organization

Comparison of British and German Systems by Apex.

Naval and Military Record.

At the present time, when so much attention is being paid to the efforts of Germany to found a large fleet, it is a matter of considerable interest to compare their system of administration with our own.

One of the fundamental differences between the two services is that one is an old-established navy with glorious traditions handed down for centuries; the other is absolutely new, and still waiting to be tried. The German navy, as now understood, can scarcely be called forty years old; in fact, its real birth practically only dates from the period of the Franco-German war. Even after this for many years the head of the administration of the navy was a soldier, and it is only since the present Emperor came to the throne that an admiral has been appointed to the post, and the navy really placed on a footing of equality with the sister service. This was naturally distasteful to the military (and predominant) element in the country, and it required a strong man to carry out the change; but the Kaiser is determined that Germany shall have a fleet that will raise her to a first class naval power, and will allow no idle prejudices to stand in the way.

One of the most noticeable points about the German system of organization is its very marked decentralization as opposed to our system, which makes generally for centralization of responsibility at headquarters. The reason for this is that there is nothing that actually corresponds to our Board of Admiralty. The Kaiser is the actual, not merely nominal, commander-in-chief of the navy, and all officers in charge of departments and in command of districts and squadrons are directly responsible to him. This, of course, means that there is more scope for originality and tactical ability by individual admirals; and doubtless the advantage of this will be seen when the time comes for them to be tried in real earnest. But there is a corresponding disadvantage, in that it must cause a lack of uniformity of ideas and of concerted action between the various squadrons. Another drawback to this is that it causes considerable inconvenience when an admiral in command of a squadron arrives within the jurisdiction of a port admiral. Should he be junior to the port admiral, as is frequently the case, he is nevertheless quite independent of him in almost all matters, and does not take even ordinary orders from him, as he is solely responsible to the Emperor. Even the Secretary of State for the Navy has no executive authority over him, and naturally this state of affairs is very aut to lead to friction, and causes difficulties in the carrying out of small but influential matters of routine.

The Secretary of State for the Navy is the head of the navy office, and is the official who most nearly corresponds to our First Lord. He is an admiral, and a member of the Ministry. The navy offices is the highest authority for the administration of the navy, and is the nearest approach to our Admiralty that exists in Germany. But it is fundamentally different in this respect, that whereas the Lords Commissioners have supreme executive power deputed to them, and can issue their orders direct, the German Secretary has no such executive power, and all his orders must be communivated through the Emperor. The system, obviously, has great disadvantages. For one man to actually carry out the duties of commander-in-chief of a large navy with complete success he must be able to devote his entire time and mind to the work. However hard the German Emperor may work, it cannot be possible for him to efficiently control both the army and navy and at the same time perform the other multifarious duties of a sovereign.

It has often been argued that in England we are much too fond of centralizing the control of the various government departments at their London headquarters. Possibly this may be so, but it is probably an error on the right side. In Germany executive power is so much centred in the hands of one very busy individual that too much independence is allowed to the various commanders-in-chief and departmental heads, who consequently are not properly under the control of the various Ministers.

There is yet another high authority in the German fleet, who is styled the "Inspector-General of the Navy." There is no one in our naval service whose position corresponds to this, but his duties are analogous to those of our Inspector-General of the Forces. He can be in command of a squadron at the same time as he holds this post; in fact, the present holder of the office, Admiral von Koester, actually does so. His duties are to periodically inspect the various squadrons and establishments at the command of the Emperor, and to submit a report of their state to him direct. He is solely and directly responsible to the Kaiser. Possibly it might be advantageous if a similar post were instituted in our service, but there would be grave difficulties in the way owing to the great differences in the administration of the two services. It is a very different matter being reported on to one's sovereign and being reported on to a board composed of one's brother officers.

MR. GLADSTONE, CHURCHMAN.

In the Sunday Magazine for June Sir Edward Russell tells the story of how it came about that the late Mr. Gladstone was not a Nonconformist instead of the staunch Anglican he was known to be. "Mr. Gladstone's father, who had been a substantial and active Presbyterian, became inclined to go over to the Church of England. He was dissuaded, or, at all events, deterred, by the disinclination of his wife. It was in the rather dead time before McNeile, and Mrs. Gladstone did not find the Church of England preaching good enough. Her husband, who usually liked his own way, took her to hear all sorts of clergymen in vain. At last he came to know of Mr. (afterwards Archdeacon) Jones, in some other town. The good pair made a journey to hear him preach. They admired him greatly, and the husband proposed to the wife that he should build a church for Mr. Jones, and that they should attend it. The conjugal bargain was struck; and that was how it was that the great Mr. Gladstone was brought up in the Church of England."

C. C. Russell

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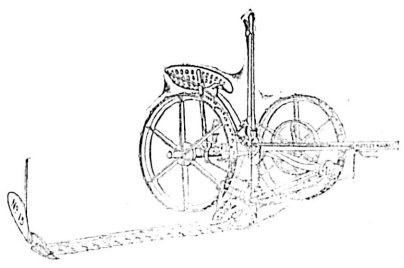

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I want to talk with those who have tried every other known remedy; those who have about given up trying and think that there is no cure for them. I don't think you do justice to yourself to fill your poor stomach with drugs day after day, when you don't see anything but temporary stimulation in them. (If you want stimulation, take whiskey; it is alcohol, like the drugs, and does less harm taken the same way.) I want to explain how vital power is restored by electricity, and I can prove to you that vital power is nothing but electricity. Then you can see that your trouble can be cured by electricity and can understand why drugs don't cure you. Come and let me show you the only road to health, strength and happiness. No healthy person was ever unhappy, because a heart full of vitality is light and joyous, and quickly shakes off the gloom and depression which are called grief. Some people are unhappy without cause. That is depression due to weakness.

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Mr. Wm. C. Allen, No. 494 Main street, Winnipeg, Man., says: "Your Belt cured me three years ago, and I am still cured. I certainly give your Belt the credit due it, and I shall recommend it whenever possible."

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The Navy of Japan

(BY GORDON SMITH.)

Less than forty years ago the Prince of Hizen engaged Lieutenant Hawes of the Royal Marines as gunnery instructor on board the Daimyo's warship, the Ryujo Kan. Lieutenant Hawes founded the Japanese navy.

The Japanese were ever a seafaring people; a waste area was left on the shores of North China and Korea to protect the timid tillers of land from the pirates of Nippon. The old-time clans had warships: turtle-back galleys worked with sails and oars. The first battle of the Sea of Japan, the battle of Dan-o-ura, was fought in A. D. 1185, between the clans of Taira and Minamoto with hundreds of such galleys as these. Hideyoshi took his army of invasion to Korea in such vessels and his galleys dispersed and broke the storm-scattered junks of Kublai Khan when the Mongols sought to invade Japan six centuries ago. These junks and galleys of old Japan were organized with the same wonderful system which has made the modern navy of Japan so efficient. Advance and retreat were signalled by drum, dispersion or rally by flags. Each division of the fleet had its distinguishing flag of green, yellow, red, white or black, and the boats were numbered of indicated by letter. The commander-in-chief's junk was ever in the centre of the middle division; the smallest and fastest boats were ever at the extreme ends of different divisions that they might advance or retire quickly as needed. Until the Shogun Iyemitsu restricted shipbuilding and foreign voyaging in 1636 these vessels attained a considerable degree of development. Will Adams, the British sailor who went to Japan in 1600 in a Dutch ship and took service with the Shogun, built the first foreign-style ships for Japan, and Iyeyasu, the then Shogun, instituted a shipbuilding activity which would have brought Japan to the front quickly had not the edict of Iyemitsu, the succeeding Shogun, closed the country to the world for the next two hundred years, and reduced Japanese shipping to a mere shadow of what it had been. And so it was until the declining days of the Shogunate when some students were sent to Holland for instruction in seamanship, and, in 1767, Sir Henry Parkes, then British Minister at Yedo (Aokio), secured for the Japanese the services of a small party of British naval officers and men under Commander Tracy, R. N. Before the naval mission could accomplish anything, however, the revolution which drove the Shogun from the throne began, and, after the battle of Uyon had broken the power of the Shogunate, the Mikado was restored, the present Emperor ascending the throne.

Japan's naval history dates from the ascension of this, her present Emperor, Mutsohito Tenno; his rule began the Age of Meiji: the age of Enlightenment. The Prince of Hizen, a prominent daimyo, came one day shortly before his rule began, to Camp hill, on the site of the Yokohama of today, with his retainers, and there saw a detachment of British fusiliers encamped. Several of the British soldiers were induced to join his service to train his fighting men, and Lieut. Hawes of the Royal Marines was also engaged and appointed gunnery instructor on board the daimyo's warship, the Ryujo Kan. Later, the British seaman assumed other positions, and he may be considered as the father of the present Japanese navy.

It is a different navy, this of today, to the junk-flotilla of the Minamoto which annihilated the Tairo fleet almost at the same place where Togo's powerful fleet annihilated Rojestvensky's squadron 720 years afterward. The galleys of the first battle of the Sea of Japan were armored after a fashion; a slanting protection covered with whalebone was placed at the side of the gunwale to protect the archers — the gunners of those days. With long streaming flags flying from the galley's masts and bowmen lined thickly about the deck of each vessel, the squadrons were rowed together, some grappling and their crews fighting with sword and spear. All day they fought until the Minamoto annihilated their enemy; the Tairo perished utterly, with their women and children and the infant Emperor, who was given the posthumous name of Antoku Tenno. The victory was complete, the slaughter awful. Fishermen for centuries afterward told of the ghosts of the Tairo seen rising from the waves, of mysterious lights and of strange crabs whose shells were marked with human faces. At length a Buddhist temple was reared at Shimonoseki to appease the Tairo dead.

So much for the days of yore. Thirty-two years ago when the Emperor Mutsohito was firmly established, a naval mission headed by Commander Douglas, R. N., was sent from England to Japan. There were thirty officers and men. They took hold of the work Lieut. Hawes had begun, and founded a navy for the Emperor. Naval colleges were built, the first in Tokio; since this college has been displaced by the college of Etajima. At the colleges instruction was given in all necessary branches and the graduates were sent to various ships to constitute, as it were, a leaven by which a practical knowledge should be spread. The system was copied after that of England. The army followed that of Germany but the navy was of the school of England. A system of conscription based largely on the volunteer system was put into force, and no scarcity of seamen was found; the Japanese proved eager for naval service. They were demons to work, and went into the idea of establishing a modern navy fit to cope with any. How well they succeeded is shown by results in the Sea of Japan. Ships were built, mostly abroad, and at the opening of the war with Russia the navy consisted of 74 ships of all classes exclusive of torpedo craft, which numbered sixty. Two armored cruisers were bought from the Argentine Republic, and 30 torpedo craft were built during the progress of the war. A battleship has since been launched in England; two others are being constructed, as well as several cruisers and many torpedo boats, in the dockyards of Japan, and the programme of naval extension contemplates several other vessels.

Four first class naval stations, each installed with the most modern appliances for repair work, refitting and ship construction, have been established, as well as minor depots. The oldest station is that of Yokosuka, near which is the grave of Will Adams. This dockyard, thirteen miles from Yokohama, was designed and built by French engineers forty years ago. The most important station of the present day is that of Kure, on the Inland Sea, which, in addition to a well-equipped dockyard and a splendid harbor, has an arsenal for the manufacture of large calibre breach-loading steel guns, and also of large calibre steel shell. Sasebo, in Kyushu, is the third station, and the other is that of Maizuru, on the Sea of Japan. It was completed five years ago. Another dockyard is to be constructed at Muroran, a coaling port of Yezo.

In June, 1904, I was one of a party of war correspondents visiting the Kure dockyard, now fifteen years old. Admiral Yamanouchi was in charge. In the yard apprentices were practicing the goose-step; others were filling wooden coops with stones to empty them again—they were studying the art of stoking. In other particulars, though, the yards were those of England, a copy. There at Kure, where the capacity of manufacture of shells was at the rate of one hundred a month, enough shells were stored to last the Japanese navy for several years of war; so a naval expert who accompanied me observed. In all, 15,000 artisans and 5,000 coolies were employed, night and day, in the yards at that time. Work was being hurried on an armor-plate mill, which, I have since learned, was completed in January last, where plate is to be made, and is being made, for the 14,000 tons battleship laid down at Kure, and which is to be followed, so the Admiral informed me, by a second when the first is successfully launched. From coal-bunkers to arsenal the dockyard was completely furnished and worked with a system that was little short of marvelous. The 8.6 guns, being made when I visited the yard, were fitted with an endless screw breach mechanism, a Japanese invention.

The first trial of Japan's modern navy was when China's warships fought Ito's fleet in the Yellow Sea, at the battle of the Yalu. As now, the fleet of Japan was inferior on paper to that of its opponent, but, as now, not for a moment did the Japanese fear defeat. From the time Togo, then captain of the cruiser Naniwa, opened the war by sinking the Chinese transport Kowshing, though she flew the British flag, the Japanese felt certain of victory. At the battle of the Yalu the Japanese gunners first demonstrated their good training; they showed how well they had imbibed the lessons of Lieut. Hawes, by sinking four of the Chinese vessels. And the Chinese, assisted by American officers in their service, fought a much better fight than did the Russian fleet which met Togo in the Sea of Japan. Staff Commander Philo Norton McGiffen, now dead, was in command of the Chinese battleship Chen Yuen, now numbered among Togo's ships with her name unchanged In his story of the fight McGiffen said:

"The battle was a stubborn one and was lost to the Chinese chiefly because they had no shells to use, but only solid shot. The Japanese were well supplied with shells which did great execution. But the fight: No layman has any conception of the awful nature of battle in modern naval vessels. Even the cruisers have steel sides, and the air of the enclosed spaces is very confined. The din made by the impact of heavy projectiles against these metal sides is awful beyond description. I wore cotton in my ears, but I am still deaf. The engineers of the Chen Yuen stuck to their posts even when the temperature in the engine rooms was above 200 degrees. The skin of their hands and arms was actually roasted off, and every man was blinded for life, the sight being actually seared out."

This gives a faint idea of a modern sea-fight's horrors. The Japanese, like the Chinese, will fight much better under such conditions than any Occidental; the Westerner is too civilized for such fighting; the Japanese combines civilization with fanaticism in war.

Subsequent to the battle of the Yalu the Japanese navy atacked the fortified position at Wei-hai-wei, in the harbor of which place temporarily secure behind a strong boom, lay the fugitive Chinese fleet. Several brilliant torpedo attacks were made after the boom was cut, while the main fleet engaged the forts, and the whole of the northern Chinese fleet was then captured or destroyed. The lesson learned at Wei-hai-wei was used with good effect in the war with Russia. On February 5th a message was sent from Tokio at Sesebo to "destroy the Russian fleet." He set out at once, and off Chemulpo Admiral Uriu was detached with a cruiser squadron which detroyed the Varyag, Korietz and a transport; near Port Arthur the torpedo flotilla was sent forward, slopping through a chilly sea, 'midst fog and snow, to deal a smashing blow to the Russian fleet with torpedoes. The Rusians, taken completely unaware, were fortunate in escaping with such losses as they did. Then began the blockade of Port Arthur with its daring blocking expeditions, heroic but unavailing; with its several battles in which the Japanese ships with their great fighting flags, twelve feet across, flying from truck and peak, manoeuvred like proud pigeons waiting the foemen's ships. The losses off Port Arthur subsequent to the torpedo attacks of February were well balanced, thanks alone to the plucky work of Capt. Robt. Wiren of the Russian cruiser Bayan, who sank the battleships Hatsuse and Yashima and the cruiser Yushino on that fatal May 15th, a day of gloom in Japan. Mines and counter mines were laid in profusion, one of which sunk the battleship Petropavlovsk with Admiral Makaroff on board. Luck was continually against the Russians, being seemingly on the side of the better-trained seamen; a striking instance of the ill-luck which dogged the Russian fleet off Port Arthur, was the loss of the mast of the Csarevitch, which resulted in a sad mix-up of signals, and the fleet which came from Port Arthur to fight as a forlorn hope on August 10th, was dispersed in confusion in consequence, some ships scurrying back to Port Arthur to remain there until the big guns of 203-Metre Hill demolished them, while others fled to neutral ports to intern. At the same time Admiral Kamimura sunk the Rurik of the Vladivostok squadron which had distinguished itself alone by its raids on helpless merchantmen and by sinking two transports in the Genkai Sea in June. These fights effectually destroyed Russian naval prestige in the Far East, and the Russians awaited the coming of Rojestvensky, whose name is translated "Resurrection," and his Baltic fleet, to regain the lost prestige. His untrained seamen were signally defeated, as all Japan had expected for months before. In Japan the people believe their navy invincible. Perhaps it is.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Consuls Tell How It Has Fared In Various Capitals of Europe.

Having converted two-thirds of the population of Chicago, and of nobody knows how many more American cities, the idea of municipal ownership has attracted the attention of the government. It has occurred to somebody in the Department of Commerce and Labor to make a collection of all the reports upon that subject sent in by consuls within the past eight years and reprint them in a separate publication. It would have been more useful to secure a set of fresh reports that would have given us a flashlight picture of things as they are, but in default of that the present assortment is well worth having. It brings a number of scattered impressions together, and enables us to form some idea of the general drift of things.

It appears that in Germany the tendency has been to let private enterprise try experiments in providing cities with public conveniences and then to have the governments take charge of them after they have been worked into running order. A concession is granted for a term of years, with reversion to the city. But German experiences does not bear out the theory that public authorities are slow, unenterprising, and inhospitable to new inventions. On the contrary, according to Commercial Agent Harris, at Elbenstock, government control of utilities "has led to a great rivalry among the large cities of the Empire in striving to be first in the application of the newest methods and latest inventions known to science." Germany considers local government a thing for experts. It is not satisfied with running it on what we used to call "business principles," which means in practice milking the public for the profit of the financiers. It runs a city actually as a shrewd business man would run an establishment of his own. It hires the most competent men it can get to do the work, and gives them every opportunity to do it right. "The citizens of Berlin," says a correspondent of the London Mail, "is provided with sanitary dwellings, with unadulterated food, with schools and technical colleges, and with insurance for sickness and old age. For a penny he can travel almost from one end of Berlin to the other by electric tramway or electric railway. His streets are clean, brilliantly lighted, and noiseless; his cafes and music halls are innumerable. He lives in a palace. And all this is the result of municipal government by experts, instead of by amateurs."

Berlin, according to Consul-General Mason, is "perhaps the cleanest, most progressive, and one of the best administered large cities in the world." With over half the population of New York its streets were kept beautifully clean last year at a total labor cost of $529,000 — less than one-tenth the amount spent in New York for keeping the streets as we see them. Berlin filters its entire water supply. Instead of polluting its river with crude sewage it carries its drains to sewage farms, which paid all expenses last year and turned a net surplus of $91,750 into the city treasury. Every animal killed for food in the German capital must be butchered at the municipal slaughter-house, where it is minutely inspected and stamped. Berlin finds work for its unemployed, and cares for them and their families while they are getting it.

Cologne has a municipal street car system on which you can buy a yearly ticket, good on all lines, for $28.56. You can get a monthly ticket, good on all lines for $2.38, and one good on any line for $1.66 The highest single fare is three and a half cents, and the highest fare for a child under ten years is one cent and two-tenths. At these rates the system paid the city a clear profit which amounted to nearly 6 per cent. on its investment in the first year, 1898, and has been increasing ever since.

At Mannheim the municipal electric traction system was put in charge of an engineer from Basil. This transfer of experts from place to place is a common feature of the European administration. Mannheim has universal transfers, and the highest fares are about three cents and a half for a single ticket, or three cents when fifty tickets are bought at once.

It may be observed here that a very noticeable point in looking over the foreign traction field is the advantage gained in Europe by exemption from the mental tyranny of the nickel. Our street railroad companies heap up unearned millions out of the psychological twist that makes us regard five cents as the natural price of a ride on a car. Abroad, where there is no coin with the nickel's hypnotic fascination, there is no particular rate that imposes itself as the natural one, and we find fares ranging all the way from a cent to six cents, with a general tendency to settle down in the neighborhood of two or three.

Meals a Cent Apiece.

Nantes has municipal kitchens, in connection with dormitories, for the destitute. Other kitchens are maintained for those who can afford to pay a trifle for their meals. The patron may take his choice of beef soup, boiled beef, beef stew, beef with sauce, codfish, pork and cabbage, beef a la ravigote, stewed tripe, and eggs a la tripe at two cents a plate. Those whose means will not admit such luxury may have a most modest banquet of water soup, beans and rice for a cent.

In England the municipal ownership movement reached such a height two or three years ago as to alarm capitalists and cause a certain reaction. In 1900 English cities had no less than $1,500,000,000 invested in municipal undertakings, and in 1902 they had debts amounting to $1,717,082,919 — about twice the natural debt of the United States. They have been hampered by no ancient prejudices about the proper functions of government. Liverpool a few years ago, bought up a lot of insanitary land and covered it with model dwellings for workmen, established an admirable system of swimming and tub baths, with salt and fresh water, and took over the whole electric light plant and all the street railroads. A private corporation had been running those roads by horse-power—the city at once substituted electricity. This has been a frequent experience in Great Britain—the notable case of Glasgow will occur to every one. It was not until 1896 that British municipalities were allowed to run tramways, and six years later ninety-nine of them owned their own systems. Two hundred and forty towns had municipal gas works and one hundred and eighty-one municipal electric light plants. There were no transfers on any British municipal railroads in 1902, but Liverpool expected to introduce universal two-cent fares.

Leamington and Harrogate own Turkish baths, and Harrogate gives free exhibitions of fireworks. Sheffield has built income-producing shops out of the profits of its street railways system. Chester owns a race course, and Doncaster not only owns a course, but manages the races and makes so much money out of them that it has been able to abolish borough taxes. Some of the London suburbs have bought the Alexandra Palace and give organ recitals, band concerts, theatrical shows and industrial exhibitions there. Torquay raises rabbits and Colchester grows municipal oysters of peculiarly delectable flavor. St. Helens sterilizes milk; Hull runs a crematory; Bournemouth keeps up a superb golf course; West Ham makes stone flags; Liverpool put flowers and plants in the windows of people in the slums, maintains public laundries for the poor, and keeps a great municipal organ with a salaried organist. Many British cities run sewage farms at a profit, and 228 of them have municipal markets. Hull has a municipal telephone service, whose establishment compelled the private telephone monopoly to cut its rates in two.

Many British cities are carrying on campaigns against the slums by clearing off unwholesome rookeries and building model dwellings, sometimes tenements and sometimes single houses. The law allows a city not only to build dwelling houses, but to provide them with gardens of not more than half an acre each. Moreover, the municipality is allowed to equip the house with furniture and all other conveniences. In Liverpool 12,000 unsanitary dwellings had been demolished down to 1902, and the city was furnishing the poor with homes at rents as low as 45 cents a week for a single room, and running from that up to a maximum of $1.25 to $1.50 for four rooms.

These interesting bits of information whet the appetite for more. A large and strictly contemporary volume of consular reports on the latest workings of municipal enterprise throughout the world would be one of the most popular publications the government could issue.

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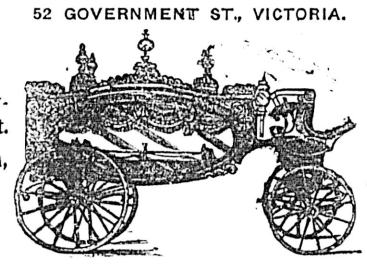

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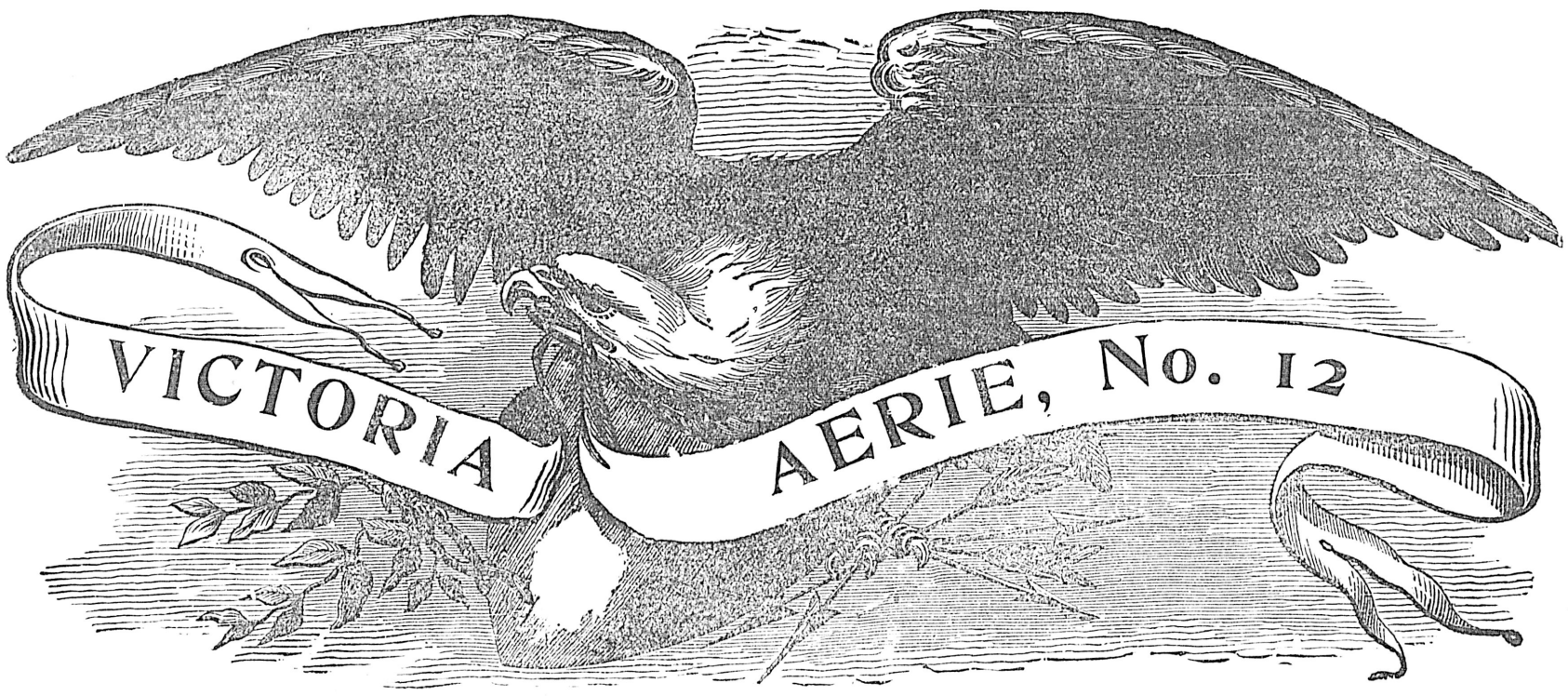

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GLANFORD AVENUE—Ten acres in cultivation—$1,000.

KINGSTON ST.—Seven roomed house; large lot; modern conveniences; stable—$2,200.

VICTORIA WEST—Six roomed house; cost $800, for $450 cash.

SUPERIOR STREET—Pretty, modern bungalow, with large lot—$4,200.

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FORT SIMPSON—Lots in first addition to Hudson's Bay Co.'s townsite—$150 inside; $175 corners.

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FOR SALE—140 acres, partly improved; $1,500.

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VICTORIA WEST—$1,300—5 roomed cottage; electric light, etc., large corner lot, with orchard. Easy terms.

TO RENT—Large 12 roomed dwelling, on Pandora street; modern improvements; suitable for lodging house. Moderate rent.

TO RENT—Two new modern cottages, possession June 1; moderate rent. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. my18

YATES ST.—Modern 1½ storey 8 roomed dwelling; electric light, sewer and bath—only $1,900. my26

NEW BUNGALOW—$100 cash and $25 per month, will buy a new modern bungalow in James Bay, just off car line.

SAANICH DISTRICT — Handsome residence, new and completely furnished; and 66 acres of land on water front (1 mile of sea frontage), 22 acres cultivated, 15 cleared for pasturage, balance wooded; also 7 roomed cottage; first class stable. Full particulars at office.

STANLEY AVE.—Lots 58x105, only $400.

INVESTMENT—Two 1½ storey houses in James Bay; well located; net revenue 10 per cent.; all modern improvements.

$275—Gorge Road. Lot 50x152, Gorge and Garbally roads; front and back entrance.

$300—Victoria West. Full sized lot (corner); new picket fence.

GOVERNMENT ST.—Lots near the Fountain, from $450 to $700. Easy terms.

BEACON HILL—Lots 50x150 each, facing the Park, $900 each; also 1 lot 46x150, $800; corner lot for $900.

FOUL BAY—Water lots for sale. Call for particulars. je16

ROOMS TO LET—Unfurnished rooms in Five Sisters' Block (heated), $5 per month, upwards.

$800—5 roomed cottage, and lot 50x120; stable and chicken house; a few fruit trees; insured for $700. A bargain.

FIRST ST.—$250. Two lots 50x133 each, at this price per lot, near King's road.

THIRD ST.—$300. Lot 50x133, front and back entrance.

FIFTH ST.—$200. 3 lots 60x135 each; no rock; nicely situated. $200 each.

FOURTH ST.—$350. Lot 50x133, between Bay street and King's road.

HILLSIDE FARM ESTATE—Lots $50 and upwards; also acreage in small parcels of from one to five acres; all cleared and under cultivation, at bed rock prices.

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BUSINESS PROPERTY—$5,500 will buy a lot 65x94, very central and just off Government street, with improvements.

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$2,200—6-roomed house, with attic, modern in every respect; lot 50x133.

10 ACRES—6-room cottage, barn and outbuildings; 9 miles from city.

FOR SALE—Acreage, 320 acres, Highland district—$2 per acre; will pay for itself in cordwood alone.

28 ACRES—4 miles from Victoria, 15 acres under cultivation, balance slashed and seeded; 5-roomed house, barn, etc.—$4,000.

GORGE ROAD—Handsome residence on water front, with acreage. Apply for particulars.

$1,000—Six-roomed house on car line, James Bay; sewer connections, etc.

$1,350—Third street, 7 roomed house and lot 50x133, with sewer connections; stable; front and back entrances.

$1,650—Six-romed cottage, Cadboro Bay road; lot 72x120.

$2,000—House and 2 lots, on Bay street (corner); very easy terms.

$425—One acre in north end of city, all cleared and under cultivation.

LOTS in Fairfield Estate, $100 each; $10 cash, $10 per month, interest 4 per cent. only.

ONTARIO ST.—Full sized lots, $400 each; very easy terms.

$250—Lots 50x153, on Garbally road, corner Gorge road; easy terms.

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FOR SALE—Oak Bay avenue, half acre just outside city limits—only $700.

$1,650—45 acres, 10 under cultivation; new 5-roomed house, barns, etc., running stream; 12 miles from Victoria, on a good road.

SAANICH DISTRICT—20 acres, all under cultivation; small house, barn and outbuildings; running spring of water—$2,700.

WAR SCRIP—South African war scrip for sale.

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OAK BAY DISTRICT—$1,250—5-roomed cottage, bath room, pantry, hot and cold water, electric light, outhouses.

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Beaumont Boggs,

Real Estate & Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St

FOR SALE—80 acres, Somenos, 20 acres cultivated, 45 cleared; house, barns, stock, implements. Price $4,200.

FOR SALE—160 acres on Cowichan river; house and other implements. Price $1,500.

FOR SALE—5 acre blocks of fruit land in "North Dairy," "Strawberry Vale," "Cedarvale" and "Cadboro Bay Park" subdivisions. Prices from $25 to $130 per acre.

FOR SALE—House, 7 rooms, near Government buildings. Price $2,200.

New issue of "Home and Farm" list just out. Send for Free Copy.

P. R. Brown Co., Ltd

30 BROAD STREET.

FOR SALE—Esquimalt road, 5 roomed, modern bungalow and six lots. (510)

FOR SALE—Near centre of city, 7 roomed dwelling; modern; easy terms; interest at 4 per cent. (490)

FOR SALE—Oscar street, full lot and four roomed cottage. $800. (490)

FOR SALE—6 miles from city, 17½ acres, 6 of which are cultivated, balance slashed; no rock; all fenced; excellent fruit soil. Price $2,000.

FOR SALE—Menzies street, James Bay, 2 storey 8 roomed dwelling; all modern conveniences. (490)

FOR SALE—Parry street, James Bay, 6 roomed cottage; all modern conveniences. Only $1,900. (490)

FOR SALE—Princes street, James Bay, new bungalow, five rooms, bath and pantry; all modern conveniences. $2,100. Terms to suit.

FOR SALE—Oak Bay avenue, near Rockland avenue, 2 choice lots. $750. (2.50)

FOR SALE—Dallas road, two small cottages, $1500. (550)

FOR SALE—Toronto street, cottage of five rooms, $1275. (530)

FOR SALE—Oak Bay avenue, 3 lots and large bungalow. (530)

FOR SALE—Fort street, 7-roomed cottage, only $250 cash; balance $1,250 on mortgage.

FOR SALE—Douglas Gardens; the only choice lots on the market. Price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Burns avenue, corner, 7-roomed dwelling, with cellar and attic, nice garden with 6 fruit trees in bearing; open to offer.

FOR SALE—Four miles from town, 20 acres, of which 12 acres are cultivated, balance light timber, principally oak; orchard of 140 fruit trees in bearing; 5-roomed cottage, brick dairy, large barn, three wells of excellent water; good roads. Price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—20 acres, all under cultivation; 3 roomed house, also barn, stable and chicken house. Price $2,700. Terms.

FOR SALE—Pandora street, 10-roomed dwellings, all modern conveniences; $2,500.

FOR SALE—4 1-4 acres under grass; last year's crop of hay sold for $105; taxes $6 per year; a good investment at $1,050.

FOR SALE—Water lot and dwelling, near the new C. P. R. wharf, James Bay; price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Fort street, near Linden avenue, 10-roomed dwelling, double front lot; well situated for private boarding house.

FOR SALE—Esquimalt road, with frontage on beach, ½ acre and 8-roomed house, $2,500; terms.

FOR SALE—Pandora street, lot 60x120, 6-roomed cottage; only $1,400.

FOR SALE—240 acres, Lake District, excellent fruit soil, plenty of water; only $6,000.

FOR SALE—Yates street, between Vancouver and Cook streets, 4-roomed cottage, and stable. $1,500.

FOR SALE—Saanich District, 20 acres, all under cultivation, small dwelling, barn, stable, etc. $2,700. Terms.

JUST ISSUED—Revised list of farms for sale in all parts of the province; call or write for one.

MONEY TO LOAN. FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN.

THE PROVINCIAL ROYAL JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

(Incorporated 1890.)

The fifteenth annual meeting of the donors and subscribers to the institution will be held in the City Hall on Thursday, the 29th June, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Business: Receiving the annual report of the directors, the treasurer's statement for the year ending 31st May, 1905, and the election of directors.

The four following directors retire, but are eligible for re-election: H. D. Helmcken, Edward Musgrave, F. D. Pemberton and Alexander Wilson.

Donors and subscribers can vote for four members only. The City Council nominate five (5), the local government three (3), and the French Benevolent Society three (3), making a total of fifteen (15) directors. All donors of money, and annual subscribers of $5 and upwards are eligible to vote for the election of directors.

F. ELWORTHY, Secretary.

Victoria, B. C., 13th June, 1905. je13

Handy Telephone Calls

CABINET MAKERS

DICKSON & HOWES, Cabinet Makers and Joiners. 131 Johnson street. **1165**

MESSENGER.

MESSENGER OFFICE 22 Trounce Avenue. Prompt Delivery. **409**

PLUMBERS.

A. SHERET PLUMBING AND HEATING 102 FORT STREET. **629**

PLUMBING

JOHN COLBERT, Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Works. 4 Broad Street. **552**

REAL ESTATE

P. R. BROWN LTD., 30 Broad St. For a Dwelling, Furnished or Unfurnished. **1076**

CARPET CLEANING

Carpet Cleaning, Sewing and Laying. J. F. SHARP, 83 Douglas street, Reid's Tea Store, Clarence Block. Prices Reasonable. **1120**

Bridge Tenders

TENDERS are invited for the erection of a new Pile Bridge at Rock Bay in accordance with Plans and Specifications which may be seen at the office of the undersigned, to whom all Tenders must be addressed and delivered not later than 3 o'clock p. m., on Monday, July 3, 1905.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. H. TOPP,
City Engineer.

City Hall, June 22, 1905. je22

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I have sold to John Mathers of Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Island, British Columbia, all my equal one-third interest of and in the partnership heretofore existing between Simon Leiser of the City of Victoria, merchant; William Heterick Dempster of the said City of Victoria, merchant; and William Oliver of Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Island, British Columbia, master mariner, carrying on the business of manufacturing oil and canning salmon at Skidegate and Clue, Queen Charlotte Isalnd, British Columbia, under the style and firm name of "The Queen Charlotte Packing Co."

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that I am not responsible for any debts contracted by the said firm on and after this date.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, the 10th day of June, 1905.

je10 WM. H. DEMPSTER.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

TO LET—Furnished, two bungalows, near Canteen, Esquimalt. je11

TO LET—FURNISED ROOMS.

TO LET—Furnished front bedroom; bath and phone, 65½ Fort street. Also two unfurnished housekeeping rooms. je22

TO LET—Front and housekeeping rooms. 60 Fort street. je22

FURNISHED ROOMS—First class table; well recommended; fine brick house and grounds; piano, phone, croquet lawn. 227 Johnson, cor. Vancouver. Phone A370. je18

TO LET—Comfortable rooms, newly furnished, $1.25 per week and up. 73 Blanchard street. je9

TO RENT—Bright, sunny bedrooms, suitable for single gentlemen, facing the park; new house, fitted with all modern conveniences; private family. 59 Heywood avenue. my28

BEACON HILL—To rent, nice sunny bedroom; breakfast if desired; terms moderate. Box 309, Colonist Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

ADVERTISEMENTS under this heading will be inserted at a special rate of one-half cent per word, with six insertions for the price of four.

WANTED — Respectable widow (Protestant) seeks engagement where she will be as one of the family; willing to assist with home duties and to be generally useful. Object, good home more than salary. References. Box 22 this office. je24

WANTED—A girl, aged 17, from the country, wants situation to look after children or light work. Apply Postmaster, Mayne, B. C. je22

WANTED—An experienced Englishwoman wants position as general help in small family. Wages $20. Employment Agency, 54 Fort street. je20

WANTED—Work at Employer's residence by an English dressmaker; experienced (West End, London, Eng.); skirts and children's garments a specialty. Apply 60 Rae street. je18

WANTED—Lady wishing to go to England would act as companion or nurse in return for passage. Box 498 Colonist office. je17

WANTED—A lady can highly recommend an active young woman as laundress (daily work), at employers' house. 60 Rae street. je11

WANTED—Position as resident governess to young children; French and music; or as companion to elderly lady or invalid. Miss Ap-John, 300 West 143rd street, New York City. je8

WANTED—Position by French governess; English studies, French and drawing included; Protestant. First class references. Apply to the Secretary Y. W. C. A., Vancouver. je2

HOUSE-CLEANING—A lady can highly recommend an active young woman for house-cleaning. Apply 60 Rae street. ap27

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

ADVERTISEMENTS under this heading will be inserted at a special rate of one-half cent per word, with six insertions for the price of four.

WANTED—Employment on farm by a steady young Englishman; not afraid of work. Box 15 Colonist. je24

WANTED—Englishman, with first class education and references, desires position as secretary, tutor, office assistant, companion, or in any similar capacity; willing to travel and would undertake position of trust in Victoria, or away. Apply Box 13 Colonist. je21

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Skirt hand and assistants for the dressmaking. Mrs. Harding, 46-47 Five Sisters' Block. je23

WANTED—General servant in family of three; must understand cooking. Apply between 2:30 and 3:30 p. m. Ms. Landsberg, 87 Herald street. je24

WANTED—Two thoroughly competent waitresses; first class references essential. Good salary. Apply Hotel St. Francis. my27

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Man to canvass. Good salary, hustler. Apply Box 25 Colonist. je24

WANTED—Canvasser for city trade; good position for right man. Apply Box 23 Colonist. je24

WANTED—Shirt and overall machine operators; steady work. State experience. Apply Mackay Smith, Blair & Co., Vancouver, B. C. je20

WANTED—Boy for office work. Apply in writing, with references. Crease & Crease. je16

WANTED—A good Gordon press feeder at the Colonist job room.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD.

WANTED—Board and lodging for elderly man in quiet home. Address, stating terms to Box 21 Colonist office. je22

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK.

WANTED—Horse, about ten or eleven hundred pounds, with light wagon or buckboard and harness. Apply Box 19 Colonist. je23

FOR SALE—Three fresh calved cows. Wm. Richmond, Strawberry Vale. je24

FOR SALE—Horse, top buggy, rubber tired, and harness. Fred Davey, Burnside road. je24

FOR SALE—A first class bay driving horse; 9 years old; weighs 1,100 lbs., and has been used to all kinds of work, and well cared for; safe and free from vice. Address Box 14 Colonist. je21

FOR SALE—One milk Durham bull, 2½ years old; 4 cows soon to calf; 6 heifers with calves at foot. Prices moderate. Apply John S. Young, West Saanich road. my27

FOR SALE—Heavy draft horse, weight about 1,000 pounds; also general purpose horse, weight about 1,250 pounds. Pemberton & Son. my27

FOR SALE—Heavy draft mare. Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort street. my7

FOR SALE—First class milk cow. W. Richmond, Strawberry Vale. my24

TO RENT—OFFICES.

TO RENT—Offices, Government street; large front rooms on 1st floor facing Government street, all modern conveniences. Also law offices on Bastion street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street. je7

ENTERTAINMENTS.

REMEMBER THE METROPOLITAN League moonlight excursion, July 17. je24

FOR SALE—PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—Foul Bay, splendid lot, 60x120; fenced in; close to beach. Only $100. Apply P. O. Box 547, Victoria. je23

FOR SALE—About 15 acres more or less improved 2½ being cleared bottom land; excellent site for house overlooking river; ¾ mile from station. Price $675. T. M. English, Cowichan Station. je21

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—100 cords fir wood, cut 15 months, ½ mile to station; good road. Price $70. T. M. English, Cowichan station. je22

FOR SALE—We have for sale $2,000 permanent stock of the B. C. Permanent Loan & Savings Company, worth today 143, pays 9 per cent. dividend. Heisterman & Co. je15

FOR SALE—Choice residential site, having a frontage of 125 feet on Cadboro Bay road, and a depth of $250 feet to street in rear; splendid old shrubbery, holly, etc. For particulars apply to Heisterman & Co. my16

FOR SALE—Beacon Hill Park—Lots 50x150, facing east, on the Park. $900 each. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.

FOR SALE—Slab wood. Lemon, Gonnason & Co., Orchard and Government streets. Telephone 77.

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

TO LET—Furnished six roomed house, within five minutes' walk of park and beach, near Beacon Hill car line. Apply Morning 10 South Turner street. je1

TO LET—Furnished house, 4 or 5 weeks. Apply Mrs. Phipps, Oak Bay. je24

TO LET—Furnished house or suite of rooms. Box 18 Colonist. je22

TO RENT—10 furnished houses, from 6 to 10 rooms; unfurnished from 4 to 8 rooms; stores and restaurant. Apply E. A. Harris & Co., 35 Fort street. je22

TO LET—Six roomed house; electric light and modern conveniences. Apply phone B954. je14

A COMFORTABLE COTTAGE on Pandora avenue, six rooms and bathroom; full sized lot, with stable; $17 per month. Apply A. W. Bridgman.

TO LET—Very desirable six room cottage, Fernwood road, near Yates; all conveniences; immediate possession. Heisterman & Co. je2

TO LET—Two good cottages, with all modern conveniences. Heisterman & Co.

TO LET—Seven roomed house, near Park; bath, hot and cold water, sewer connection. Apply R. W. R. Armstrong, 32 Rae street. Phone A959. my10

FOR SALE—FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—700 acres choice farming land; big water frontage on Prospect lake; for sale either en bloc or any part. Apply Frank Campbell, Prospect Lake, or 161 Fort street. je3

FOR SALE—Swan Lake farm, 2½ miles from city, comprising 105 acres or more; also lot on Johnson street with dwelling. Full particulars on application to the undersigned. J. W. Meldram, corner Johnson and Douglas streets. je15

LOST

LOST—Black hand bag on Sunday last, containing beads and handkerchief. Return to this office. je24

LOST—On Niagara street, purse containing considerable sum of money; two bills, one receipted and the other not receipted. Reward on returning to Box 424 Colonist. my19

BUSINESS PROPERTY

$5,500 will buy a large lot (65 feet frontage) in the heart of the city, just off Government street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

FOR SALE—BOATS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Auxiliary sloop; gasoline; 6 horse power; 32x11x4. $600. Apply Wilkinson, Wheelbarrow Lodge, Cobble Hill. je22

WANTED—TO PURCHASE.

WANTED—A second hand boat, about 14 feet. Woodward, Ross Bay. je21

BUSINESS CHANCES

A RUSTLER with $1,000 to $1,500 can find a good investment in a bone fide business. Box 24 Colonist. je24

FOR SALE—As a going concern, goodwill and furniture of a large first-class private boarding and lodging house, doing a thriving business; best of furniture; cheap. For full particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street

LOANS WITHOUT SECURITY

MONEY LENT in small sums for short periods upon note of hand to responsible persons resident in Victoria, and to individuals in good employ. Apply to the manager, Victoria Financial Agency, Five Sisters' Block, Victoria, B. C. Phone 266. my31

BOARDING HOUSES

FURNISHED ROOMS—First class table; well recommended; fine brick house and grounds; piano, phone and croquet lawn. 227 Johnson, corner Vancouver. Phone A370. je16

REVERE HOUSE—Home comforts; use of telephone and piano. Table most highly recommended. 100 Pandora avenue. my14

FOR SALE—TIMBER LIMITS

LARGE TRACTS of timber land, both crown granted and leasehold; cedar, spruce, fir and other woods. For particulars apply to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government

FOR SALE—800 acres of first-class fir, on Cowichan Lake, averaging 80,000 feet per acre; conveniently located and can be logged very cheaply; crown granted. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency.

TO RENT—WHARF.

WHARF TO RENT at foot of Yates street, with warehouse; rent, $50 per month. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency Limited, 40 Government Street

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—Cabin or cottage; permanency; low rent. Address Colonist Branch Office, Vancouver, B. C. je22

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

UNDERTAKERS.

W. J. HANNA — Graduate United States College of Embalming, New York. No. 102 Douglas street. Telephones—Office, 498; residence, 611.

ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS D. SEDGER, Architect — Room 21, Five Sisters' Block, Victoria, B. C.

BOOKBINDING

THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbindery in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

BOAT BUILDERS.

A. HARRIS — Yacht, Launch, Boat and Canoe Builder; repairs, etc. No. 65 Work Street, Rock Bay.

BUILDER & GENERAL CONTRACTOR.

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad Street. Building in all its branches; wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 820.

CONTRACTOR.

C. A. McGREGOR—Carpenter and jobber, 95 Yates Street. Terms moderate.

BLACKSMITHS, ETC.

WM. DOCKINGS, BLACKSMITHING, including ship work, engine and machinery forging; farm implements and machinery of all kinds repaired; estimates given on builders' and contractors' work of all kinds. 205 Government street, Victoria, B. C., phone 233. my21

LEDINGHAM & CHRISTIE—Blacksmiths and Carriage Builders. Cormorant street, Victoria, B. C.

COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

VICTORIA COFFEE & SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government street. A. J. Morley, proprietor.

CHIMNEY CLEANING

CHIMNEYS, STOVEPIPES CLEANED—25c up; no mess or humbug. No. 4 Broughton Street.

CLOTHES CLEANING

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES cleaned, pressed, altered, repaired—Gentlemen's suits from $1.50, ladies' skirts from 50c. Mrs. B. Lash, 103 View street, near Quarda.

DYE WORKS

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS—141 Yates street. Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Tel. 200.

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS — 116 Yates street; Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

PAUL'S CLEANING AND PRESSING Works, 121 Fort street. Tel. 624. je20

DRAYMEN.

JOSEPH HEANEY—Office, 52 Wharf St. Telephone 171.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 18.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad Street. Bookkeeping thoroughly taught; also shorthand and typewriting. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

FEATHER RENOVATORY.

SAVE YOUR CARPETS by having them cleaned at the Sanitary Feather Works, corner Fort and Blanchard streets. Tel. 392. Hurd & Ward, proprietors.

HARDWARE.

WALTER S. FRASER & CO., LIMITED—Dealers in hardware, iron, pipe, fittings and brass goods. Wharf Street, Victoria.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Johnson and Government streets.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—Victoria Camp, No. 52, Canadian Order of the Woodmen of the World, meets in A. O. U. W. hall, Yates street, 1st and 3rd Fridays in the month. Wm. Jackson, clerk. my13

COURT VANCOUVER, No. 5755, A. O. F.—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in month, K. of P. Hall, Douglas street. J. F. Fahay, C. R.; Sidney Wilson, Sec'y.

NATIVE SONS—Post No. 1, meets K. of P. hall last Tues. of each month. A. E. Haynes, Secy., Bk. of Commerce Bldg.

SONS OF ENGLAND— — Pride of Island Lodge, A.O.U.W. hall, 1st and 3rd Tues. S. Doncaster, pres.; Thos. Gravlin, sec.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 17, K. of P., meets Thurs., Castle Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora sts. E. P. Nathan, K. of R. and S., Box 164; D. S. Mowat, C. C.

I. O. O. F.—Dominion Lodge, No. 4, Odd Fellows' Block, Douglas street, Thursday nights. T. Bamford, Secy.

I. O. O. F.—No. 2, Columbia Lodge, Odd Fellows' block, Douglas st., Wed. night. R. W. Fawcett, Rec. Sec.; res. 24 Carr

K. of P.—No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora sts. H. Weber, K. of R. & S. Box 544.

MILLINERY

LADIES' HATS RETRIMMED, bringing their own material; Panama hats cleaned and repressed. No. 65½ Fort Street.

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER — General machinist. No. 154 Government Street.

POTTERY WARE, ETC.

SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Limited, corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria, B. C.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES — R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street; all kinds of photographic materials for amateurs and professionals; kodaks, premos, pocos, centuries, etc.,. Phone 360B. Same Block — Maynard's Leather and Shoe Finding Store. Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio; views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

LITHOGRAPHING

LITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSING — Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequalled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., Limited.

PLUMBERS, ETC.

C. M. COOKSON — 97 Johnson Street. Sanitary plumbing and heating; jobbing and out-of-town orders a specialty. Quotations on all kinds of plumbing supplies, pipe and fittings and stoves, on application. Tel. 674.

WATCHMAKER.

A. PETCH—90 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing.

SCAVENGERS.

MRS. E. LINES—236 Yates street. Yards, etc., cleaned. 'Phone 847.

TEAMSTERS

R. H. MUNN, Constance avenue, Beaumont, general teamster and scavenger

HOTEL DIRECTORY

VICTORIA

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—118 Douglas St. Rooms to let for housekeeping from $1 up.

THE DOMINION—Victoria, B. C. Only modern first-class hotel in the city. Rates $1.50 per day and upwards. S. Jones, proprietor.

THE GORDON—Yates Street. First class in every respect. Fifty spacious, home like rooms. Terms very moderate. Mrs. J. Aberdeen Gordon, proprietress. Tel. 1018. P. O. Box 49.

VERNON HOTEL—Victoria's leading commercial and tourist hotel. First class in every respect. Rates $2 up.

HOTEL SIDNEY — Only seventeen miles from Victoria. One of the most attractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads, fine boating, two-mile beach, view unsurpassed. Hotel rates, $1.50 per day. William Jensen, proprietor.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL—Corner Johnson and Store streets. Bar supplied with best brands of wines, liquors and cigars. Good rooms in connection. Open day and night. Lorenzo Reda, proprietor.

REVERE HOUSE—First class furnished rooms and table board that can be recommended. Telephone connection. No. 105 Pandora avenue. my3

VANCOUVER

HOTEL DOMINION—Abbott Street, Vancouver, B. C. Convenient to railway and wharves. Rates, $1.25, $1.50. Free 'bus to and from all trains and boats. F. Baynes, proprietor.

HOTEL LELAND — Corner Granville and Hastings streets; one block from depot and steamship wharves; $2 a day.

STRAND HOTEL—European and American plans. Rates moderate. First-class rooms and cafe in connection. One block from depot and steamboat wharves.

HOTEL NORTH VANCOUVER—New and up-to-date; rates $2.00 per day. Special rates for families and regular boarders. Finest summer resort on the Coast. Ferry service every hour to and from this hotel, foot of Carrall street. P. Larson, Proprietor. my12

ASHCROFT

ASHCROFT — The Grand Central; most convenient hotel in Ashcroft; sample rooms for commercial men; hot and cold baths. Representative meets trains and stages. George Ward, proprietor.

TROUT LAKE

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Best commercial house in town; good sample rooms.

REVELSTOKE

UNION HOTEL — First class $2 per day house. Choice brands liquors and cigars. J. Haughton, proprietor.

KAMLOOPS

MONTREAL HOTEL — Centrally located; remodeled and refurnished; the most modern hotel, with the best dining room in the city. Charles F. Armstrong, Mgr.

GRAND FORKS

YALE HOTEL—The leading hotel of the Boundary country; everything first-class. A. Trannweiser, proprietor.

LARDO

COMMERCIAL HOTEL — Home for all people traveling to and from Poplar. McLachlan Bros., proprietors.

SICAMOUS

C. P. R. HOTEL—Popular resort for tourists. Good boating and fishing. F. W. Padmore, proprietor.

VERNON

COLDSTREAM HOTEL—Opposite station. Special inducements to commercial travelers.

NELSON

HUME HOTEL—The leading commercial house of the Kootenays. F. Hume, proprietor.

STRATHCONA HOTEL — Strictly first-class; headquarters for tourists doing British Columbia. B. Tompkins, manager.

ROSSLAND

HOTEL ALLEN—Stop at the Hotel Allen, the leading house of Rossland.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOTEL COLONIAL — Opposite Court House. Best hotel in town. Rates from $1.50 up. John M. Insley, proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOARD AT SEASIDE—Tents if preferred, or would rent furnished tents, with kitchen stove. P. O. Box 627. je23

SECOND HAND BICYCLES at bargain prices; all in good order. See them. $10 and up. Plimley's Cycle Store, opposite postoffice. je18

STAMMERING ABSOLUTELY CURED—Sufferers enabled to read and converse without fear of their former impediment. Consultation free. E. Magill, specialist, 48 Simcoe street, Victoria, je14

SING TAI—Manufacturer and dealer in ladies' silk and cotton underwear, dresses, wrappers, etc. 74 Douglas street, Victoria. my6

FOR SALE—Bar fixtures, newest and finest designs; headquarters for new and second-hand billiard and pool tables. Catalogue free. Brunswick Balke Collendor Co., J. Johnston, Kirk Block, Douglas street, agent, Victoria. ja24

THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY — 60 Rae street. Business hours, 10:30 to 2 p. m. J. Devereux.

VICTORIA PORTABLE HOUSE CO.—Portable buildings, suitable for all climates. Office, 51 Wharf St., Victoria.

ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio. A monthly journal of information; plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c for four months' trial.

1905 LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION—For first class hotel and room accommodations in Portland during the Exposition, apply at once and send your reservation fee of $2, to apply on rent of room. Rooms in all parts of the city, 50c. to $2.00 a day. Reserve your rooms without delay and get your choice. Write for full information to Dept. 9, Exposition Accommodation Bureau, the only official bureau of the Lewis & Clark Fair. Goodnough Building, Portland, Or.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND.

FOR SALE—Baby's 2-shaft buggy, cash $5. Apply 171 Cook street. je24

FOR SALE—A lady's English bicycle; Dunlop tires; in perfect condition; a bargain. P. O. Box 611 Victoria. je23

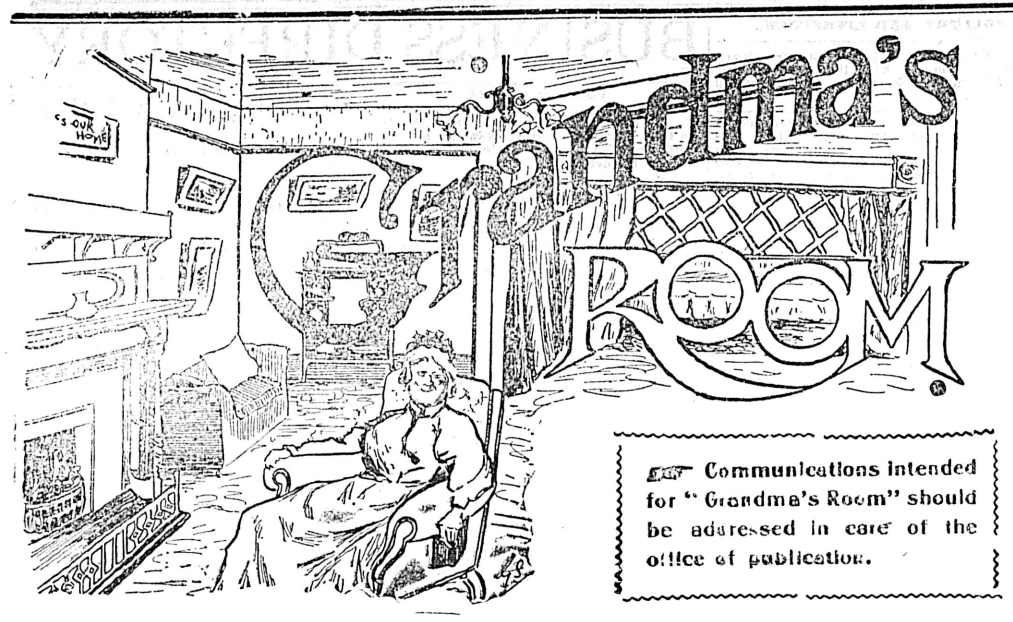
FOR SALE—Automobile, Thomas Tonneau, seat four, in good running order. Price $600. W. Fenton, 602 Grove street, Vancouver. je20

TO RENT—FOR CAMPERS

TO RENT—For campers, for summer months, furnished cabin or tents. Frank Campbell, Prospect Lake. je6

GORGE LAUNCH

LAUNCH SHAMROCK leaves from the causeway for the Gorge at 1:30 p. m., and every hour thereafter. Returning, leaves the Gorge 2 p. m., and every hour thereafter. Last trip from the Gorge at 7 p. m. Fare each way, 10c.



☞ Communications intended for "Grandma's Room" should be addressed in care of the office of publication.

Little Lectures.

If your little girl could not possibly assimilate or digest oatmeal porridge, would you, because the world as a whole votes oatmeal a standard food, force the child to diet chiefly thereon, with a view of strengthening her peculiar digestive weakness?

If a weakness of your boy's assimilative powers, causes milk to coagulate in his stomach, producing pain and distress, will you, because the other children gain flesh and rosy cheeks from the "natural food," force the boy to take the milk in preference to the foods he likes, for the avowed purpose of curing his weakness and giving him cultivated strength?

You would not dream of such a mad, murderous system of physical training.

And yet this same system is daily adopted in the mental training, where the assimilative powers differ just as widely as they do in the physical. Here is a boy, to whom language and history, or hygiene and physiology, are as natural brain foods. But the world says, "mathematics," and so he is forced to bend over the hateful slate hours daily, and made to do extra work, because he is "slow" and "backward," all with the object of overcoming the non-assimilative power of his brain structure, in this particular branch.

And so he spends hours of life, even months and years in a painful struggle with arithmetic, algebra, geometry and even astronomy, to reach the desired goal of his chosen life work, where he immediately discards and rejects it all except "apothecary's weights" and the adding of dollars and cents.

A poor little girl is so unfortunate as to live next door to a musical prodigy. So her parents spend money for a piano and teachers, and the little girl sheds tears and suffers hours of backache and tortured nerves before she is permitted to go to her dolls and her playhouse. The years roll on. The prodigy takes to celebrity as a duck to the water, and the little girl next door leaves the piano stool for a home of her own, where she settles into her life work of home-keeping and mother love, and the only music she ever essays is a crooning lullaby — or "Home, Sweet Home."

But all cases do not adjust themselves as these two cases have done.

Just as the health would be ruined by this drastic treatment of weak assimilation, so is the mentality weakened and turned into false paths. The artistic and poetical temperaments which are forced into mechanical or manual trades, are not one whit more to be pitied than the mechanics and stock ranchers who are forced into wig and gowns—or the pulpit.

But just now it is the little child for whom I ask your pity. The little weeping lad or girlie who is being "kept in," or in other ways punished because of a natural inability to assimilate the mental food placed before them. Can you not be merciful and give these uncongenial subjects in small portions, rather than in increased measure? Then they will, in time, become pleasant tasks, as the mentality grows and is strengthened in a natural manner.

To one child, grammar is a dark subject; to another arithmetic is a wall through which no ray of light shines; and to others history is a jumble of meaningless words—composed only to muddle the brain and form a pretext for depriving one of some longed for pleasure. If only each child's taste and natural capacity could be considered, and the difficult subjects given in small portions, and well sandwiched in amongst the congenial ones—"school" would be a brighter place to spend one's days in, and the after-life would be spared many regrets, and given greater profits.

In short, study the child; learn what his life-work is to be, and then train him in his own particular line. Develop the mind by all means; but let it be done along congenial lines, giving the more difficult subjects, as the assimilative powers awaken, and are prepared to receive them.

One child will give a lesson perfectly if permitted to write it; another will do good work orally—but blunder terribly when set the task of writing his exercises.

Recently there came under my observation the case of a little boy of nine years old, who, as regularly as the day came, receive a severe "slapping" from his teacher for misspelled words. Her rule was—for three failures out of fifty words—a whipping.

I know that little fellow tried, he worried over his lessons out of school hours, refused to play that he might escape that strap, and his "spelling" was mingled with his dreams. He dreaded school, and as his recitation hour approached he grew sick and cold and the last well-conned lesson slipped from his mind, as he thought only of that dreaded strap.

I was glad when his mother took him from school, and moved, that her boy might come under the guidance of another teacher. This boy was very quick at figures, and fond of arithmetic, but spelling was something that could be conquered only in small doses.

There are many such cases; and the need of help for the helpless little ones is great.

Grandma's Callers.

"Jelly Notes"—I have been waiting to see those jelly notes you promised; have you forgotten them? I want them on hand for the coming season, as last year I had awful luck, and am hoping for help through them. * * *

Answer—I really believe I had forgotten; and I am glad you recalled my promise. To be certain of success in jelly-making it is better to use loaf sugar; the sort that comes in cubes or lumps, and use 1 pound to 1 pint of fruit juice. Do not use fruit over ripe, or that has been gathered just after a rain. To extract juice from fruit for jellies, place the fruit in a stone or granite ware dish, and place in hot water to cook slowly. Then press juice through a flannel or strong cotton bag.

Such fruits as quince, appdes, etc., must be gently stewed in just sufficient water to prevent burning. Never make more than three pints of jelly at a time; otherwise they require too long boiling, and greater risk is incurred.

Boil juice ten minutes from first moment of actual boiling. Skim. Add sugar, best granulated—equal measures of juice and sugar— or 1 lb. cubes to 1 pint juice. Then boil ten minutes longer.

Or place juice to boil, giving it just 20 minutes actual boiling; place sugar in large dripping pan and set in oven to heat, stirring often to prevent burning. Add hot sugar to syrup; let boil about 30 seconds, and pour into glasses at once. This method produces a skin formation on the surface of the jelly, which excludes the air.

Cover with tissue paper cut to fit inside glass and dipped in brandy. If the glasses are minus the regulation covers, dip light-weight paper in milk and cover and tie down. This will seal tightly.

To prevent glasses breaking, run outside with lard or butter. Put one spoonful of hot juice in glass, and when steam has warmed it, pour the rest in.

The white of egg rubbed on tissue or writing paper, is also good to "seal" with.

To test jelly, drop a little in a glass of very cold water. If it mingles with the water it requires more boiling; if it goes to the bottom of the glass at once it is done.

Small salt bags washed and laid away are just the thing for jelly bags, and can be burned when they have done their work.

Jelly desserts are particularly desirable during hot weather. Will not some of the housekeepers who have some pet specialty contribute the same for the benefit of others?

"Rancher"—I want a rule for estimating the weights of live cattle, and venture to ask you, though I think it may be outside of your field. * * *

Answer—Nothing is outside of our field, for "Grandma's Callers" help one another, and what she does not know or cannot find out, some kind caller does know, as a rule.

Rule: Measure in inches around the breast just behind the shoulder blade, and the length of the back from the tail to the fore part of the shoulder blade. Multiply the length by the girth and divide by 144.

If the girth is less than 3 feet, multiply this quotient by 11—between 3 and 5 feet, multiply by 16—between 5 and 7 feet multiply by 23—between 7 and 9 feet, multiply by 31. If the animal is lean, deduct 1-20 from the result. Or take the girth and length in feet; multiply the square of the girth by the length and then multiply this product by 3.36. The result will be the weight in pounds.

"Amateur"—* * * I have seen pulleys, turned from these ordinary woods, which were hard as iron. Can you find out for me how it is done?

Answer—After turning and smoothing the article you wish hardened, boil it eight minutes in olive oil; then dry slowly. It will be very hard and smooth. To blacken like ebony, add lampblack, or ivory back to the oil.

"Marie"—My brother had his face burned some time ago with lead which exploded as he was mending a drain pipe. Will you tell us how to remove the scars?

Answer—To remove the scars use lanolin, 2 drams; ointment of biniodide of mercury, 1 dram. Rub in well once in 24 hours. Massage often, keeping the blood circulating well under the new skin, also helps the removal of the scars.

Tell him also this little preventive of further accidents of this sort, which I send to him, and all workers in lead who read this column: to prevent the explosion or blowing out of hot lead, melt in the ladle a piece of resin the size of a large hazel nut, or a little larger. The preventive is simple and sure.

"Smoker"—I have a few tobacco plants from seed a friend sent to me. Will they stand transplanting, and how far apart should they stand? * * *

Answer—Plants to be transplanted when leaves are size of a 25 cent piece and to stand 3½ feet apart each way. Newly burnt land is best, if dry and mellow, and in full glare of the hot sun. Break off all suckers from the roots, and when plants are 3 feet high, break tops off, excepting those kept for seed. Tobacco is ripe when dusty spots appear on leaves. Cut then, close to wither. Then gather and tie in bunches, under cover, to cure.

—o—

"Nellie Bly"—I have a dear little cocker spaniel which is breaking out with mange. Can you help me to cure it?

Answer—Give it half a teaspoonful of sulphur in a saucer of milk each morning for a few days; then skip two days and give it again. Use this external remedy: Boil 2 oz. tobacco in 1 quart of water, strain and add 2 oz. sulphur and 2 oz. soft soap. Rub this into the hair and skin.

"Country Mother"—Please tell me some good antidote for bee stings, nettles and mosquitoes.

Answer—Bites and stings of insects are generally relieved by the application of ammonia and water, baking soda and water, or salt and water. But a preparation which is superior to any of these, and which may be prepared and kept on hand, is the following:

Water, half a pint; glycerine, 2 tablespoonsful; ammonia, 1 tablespoonful; carbolic acid, 1 teaspoonful. Bottle and keep out of children's reach.

"Ugly Girl"—I am told that there is a complexion lotion made of strawberries. Can you give me the formula?

Answer—Fresh ripe strawberries, 3 quarts; distilled water, 1 pint; place in fruit jar and set in hot bath over slow fire for 2 hours, then strain. In 12 ounces of best alcohol dissolve 15 grains carmine, and add to the strained juice. Best Russian isinglass, 30 grains; attar of roses, 4 drops; oil of neroli, 2 drops; oil of cedrat, 5 drops. Bottle and keep in dark place. Apply to cheeks with soft cloth or sponge.

"Ignorant Mother"—Will you tell me what pepper really is, and how it is made? I would not trouble you with this question only to set myself right in the eyes of my 12-year-old boy, who came home from school, telling me that pepper was made from the wood of the pepper tree, sawed into short logs, cut and ground. I laughed at him and told him pepper was made from the seed of the pepper tree, but he quoted his teacher as authority. I told him to ask her again, as he had misunderstood her. He did so, and she became angry, saying that she was right, and "required no assistance in teaching from ignorant mothers." * * *

Answer—If pepper is made as the boy thinks his teacher has told him, I am not aware of it—still if the Yankees have "wooden nutmegs," why shall we deny ourselves "wooden pepper?"

Pepper is ground from the seeds of the pepper vine, which climbs like the ivy. It produces berries in clusters, each berry containing several seeds. For black pepper the berries are gathered while green; for white pepper they are permitted to ripen, when the seeds are white. The vine grows in the tropics, and the seeds are imported and sold and dried, as whole pepper. There are doubtless many substitutes for true pepper and probably the teacher has been telling of these and the boy has missed a part of the idea. Her reference to mothers certainly showed inexperience and lack of tact, but it also showed a tired, worn out girl who was probably sorry for her petulance the next moment. Try to see the other side of it all.

"Lucky Girl."—Writes to say: "I tried your directions for making mushroom beds. I live a few miles from Victoria and can not be spared from home, nor yet can Dad afford me many nice clothes, so I tried growing mushrooms in boxes in an unfinished room over the kitchen. I sell all I've got to a restaurant and it pays me very nicely. Thanks for the idea." * * *

Delineations.

Douglas—Has great love of material order; is very generous, though not given to wastefulness of money, spending freely, yet considerately. Has strong mental power, and the ability to reason and plan his work well, though his will power is but moderate. He is liable to plan greater things than he can carry into effect. Is self-reliant, a little jealous, and is capable of carrying on more than one line of work or thought. Will recover from a very serious illness in middle life, a sickness threatening his life seriously. Thought, and even affections have been interfered with by relatives. Will marry once. Is a man of business capacity, quick of perception, fond of company and having much self-respect. A little selfish in love, but withal a good man, and a good moral character. Ambitious, egotistical and meets with success.

M. A. A.—Has a clear, strong mentality, with many original ideas. Is healthy and self-reliant to foolhardiness. Has a strong will, and brooks no interference nor imposition, but would be generous to those she liked. Is neat and orderly, a good home-keeper. Very quick of perception, honest, and practical. Marries twice. Finds quiet domestic happiness. Fond of intellectual improvement and company.

Ginty—This is a man particular as to the minutest detail in all his work. Artistic or poetical in temperament. Fond of company, extremely independent, very ambitious and fond of leading. Self-reliant and original with a strong mentality. Can plan more than he can execute, and is generous and broad-minded. Marries twice. Is a dreamer and hates routine, requiring constant change and beautiful surroundings to be satisfied. Likes all things about him to be dainty and bright and shining.

Nobody's Darling—Your hand is not printed clearly—smoke a paper and make a print that way, and send it to me with your private address and a stamped envelope. I will answer you privately. There are about 200 prints waiting turn, and space forbids that I repeat them here. Thanks for your nice little cheery letter. I am always glad when I hear of my work helping others.

Next week I shall begin a course of physical culture, with therapeutic suggestions, as an aid to the cure of various minor troubles. These exercises will be chosen from a reliable course in training, and are not an original fad

Treated by Three Doctors for a Severe Attack of Dyspepsia,

Got No Relief From Medicines, But Found It At Last In

Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mrs. Frank Hutt, Morrisburg, Ont., was one of those troubled with this most common of stomach troubles. She writes:—"After being treated by three doctors, and using many advertised medicines, for a severe attack of Dyspepsia, and receiving no benefit, I gave up all hope of ever being cured. Hearing Burdock Blood Bitters so highly spoken of, I decided to get a bottle, and give it a trial. Before I had taken it I began to feel better, and by the time I had taken the second one I was completely cured. I cannot recommend Burdock Blood Bitters too highly, and would advise all sufferers from dyspepsia to give it a trial."

FORT GARRY PIONEER RETURNS.

Winnipeg Free Press

"From Fort Garry, a trading post in the western wilds in 1866, to Winnipeg, the Chicago of the West in 1905, is an almost incredible change."

So said Mr. Percy Field, of Thane, Oxfordshire, England, when he arrived in Winnipeg Tuesday after 36 years' absence. Mr. Field spent three years here at that early date, and is back again to revisit almost forgotten places and friends, and to visit his brother Edward, who is at Quill Plains.

Mr. Field journeyed to Fort Garry by a Red River cart caravan, thirty strong, from St. Cloud via Pembina, and found the settlement to be composed of about 200 people. This method of travel contrasted vividly with his coming this time, as he crossed the Atlantic on the new turbiner Victorian, and was hurried to the city by the Imperial Limited and alighted in the magnificent waiting room of the new station, instead of the frontier hamlet where not even a rail was laid or a city lot surveyed at that early date.

At that time Winnipeg, or, rather, Fort Garry, as it was then called, boasted of one hotel, "Dutch George's," and a log restaurant, about four small stores, one little church, no schools, but plenty of Indians and mosquitoes. To keep the former away nightly watches were kept, but the latter were not to be eluded.

Among the many friends Mr. Field had at that time were Messrs. E. L. Barber, I. Lyon, J. J. Hill, A. G. B. Bannatyne, Capt. Donaldson and Doctors Bown and Schultz, with many others. Of these Western pioneers, many have been called hence; some have moved away, and Mr. Barber is still here. The children of some are still in the city, and are now men with families. Mr. Field intends looking them up while here, as he taught many of them music in the early days. To a Free Press representative he gave a graphic description of a trip to Montana to prospect for gold. Indians were a menace during the trip, and the party barely escaped massacre on several occasions at the hands of the warlike Sioux.

During the winter of 1867 Mr. Field returned to Fort Garry and organized the "Montana Minstrels," the only musical company then in the West. He gave a series of concerts in Red River Hall, which was the only available public hall. This building was situated on the east side of the present Main street, about 200 yards north of the fort.

Next year Mr. Field kept a store at Lower Fort Garry, and in 1869 returned to the Old Country. This was the year of the great grasshopper plague. Every vestige of vegetable life disappeared as if by magic, the sun being darkened by the flight of the hoppers. They were often piled two feet deep at the sides of buildings, which impeded their flight. This was too much for him, so he left for home at once.

He spent yesterday looking around the city, the first place being Fort Garry gateway. Many forgotten experiences were recalled to memory at the sight of the old gate. The progress of Winnipeg from 1869 until now is beyond belief, and Mr. Field says he will spend a couple of weeks looking over the land which was at one time offered to him for the small price of a plug of tobacco per acre.

Some years ago Mr. Field read reports of the development of the Canadian West, and advised his eldest son to come out, and he is now prospering in business in a Western town. Despite his years and travels, Mr. Field is young looking yet, and expects to put in a year's travel in the West before returning to England. He is staying at the Brunswick Hotel, and would esteem it a favor to receive a call from any of the pioneers of the West or the descendants of his friends at that time.

In the World of Labor

NEVER GIVE UP.

Never give up! It is wiser and better,
Always to hope than once to despair;
Fling off the load of Doubt's cankering fetter,
And break the dark spell of tyrannical care.
Never give up! or the burden may sink you;
Providence kindly has mingled the cup,
And in all trial or troubles, bethink you,
The watchward of life must be—Never Give Up!

Never give up! There are chances and chances
Helping the hopeful a hundred to one,
And through the chaos High Wisdom arranges
Ever success—If you'll only hope on;
Never give up! for the wisest is boldest
Knowing that Providence mingles the cup,
And of all maxims the best, as the oldest,
Is the true watchword of—Never Give Up!

Never give up! Though the grape-shot may rattle,
Or the full thunder-cloud over you burst,
Stand like a rock—and the storm or the battle,
Little shall harm you, though doing their worst.
Never give up! If adversity presses,
Providence wisely has mingled the cup,
And the best counsel, in all your distresses,
Is the stout watchward of—Never Give Up!

—By Martin Farquhar Tupper.

A Typographical Union has been formed at Fayetteville, Ark.

Forty thousand workers are employed in the chemical industries in Russia.

Organized labor in Michigan is pushing a bill to abolish contract labor in that State.

Union structural iron workers at Chicago have been granted an advance in wages to 60c. an hour from 56¼c.

Dr. Fagan, provincial medical health officer, is arranging to deliver a lecture on tuberculosis to workingmen next month.

In Norway accident insurance for the industrially employed workman whose wages does not exceed $290 a year, is compulsory.

In Germany the number of servant girls who have savings banks account is nearly three times as large as that of shop girls.

In Great Britain the yearly loss of wages through ill-health is about £11,000,000, and it is estimated that 40 per cent. of those who start in business fail.

The International Pressmen and Assistants of North America, met in convention at San Francisco last week, and Edward B. Randall, Toronto, was elected first vice-president.

A general conference of the various iron moulders and iron founders' unions in the United States and Great Britain is proposed, whereby a working agreement may be effected by all such unions.

A convention of the association of officials of labor statistics will be held at San Francisco on September 5 and 7. Social and economic questions will be discussed.

The Ottawa Street Railway Company has granted an increase of 10 cents a day in wages for all who have been two years and over in the service. Previously the conductors and motormen received $1.65 for week days and $1.85 on Sundays. They will now receive $1.75 and $1.95 respectively.

There is not today a non-union printer or any other mechanic employed in the Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C., with the exception of one assistant foreman in the bindery. Every printer, bookbinder and pressman is a union man and affiliated with the trade organization.

Montreal hackmen, unable to prevent the use of the special "Seeing Montreal" cars, which round up many of the tourists and take a profit which would otherwise go into the pockets of the hackmen, are considering the advisability of running the "Seeing Montreal" cars themselves.

Lathers at Toronto, decided to sign an agreement with the master lathers, fixing the rate of wages for the next two years at $2.75 per day for second class men, and $3.10 per day for first class men, a slight advance to the better workmen. The employers' offer is a loss to the unskilled and a gain to the skilled laborers.

The closing down of the Crystal Laundry of this city has thrown out of employment about thirty laundry workers. Three or four weeks ago a change took place in the business arrangements of the Crystal Laundry Company with not very satisfactory results, that and the keen competition which this class of business has to face in a town where so many Chinese laundries exist has, unfortunately for the white workers—twenty-two being females—necessitated the closing down of the establishment.

The closing down of the mines at Nanaimo has had a very bad effect upon the business community, and now that the miners have refused the offer of the Western Fuel Company there seems no chance of an immediate settlement of the colliery trouble, and a great many miners are leaving town. Some are going to Cumberland, while others go to Vancouver, some being bound to Fernie, others to points on the Mainland, and several returning home to the Old Country. There is a feeling, however, that another offer may be made within the next few weeks through the Western Federation of Miners, which may bring about more favorable results than has hitherto been the case with the negotiations.

The work of laying down cement sidewalks on both sides of Pandora street, from Quadra street south, is proceeding apace, the job being expedited owing to the fine weather conditions prevailing. This, taken in conjunction with the work now going on on Johnson street, is giving employment to a large number of men.

The Painters', Paperhangers' and Decorators' International Union, Local No. 5, met last week and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Paul Beygrau; vice-president, Albert Stewart; secretary, Richard Ryan; financial secretary, J. Robson; treasurer, J. Creed; conductor, George Bailey; warden, J. Eldridge; delegates to Trades and Labor Council, R. Ryan, E. Gilligan and J. Webb; delegate to painters' Northwest conference, John Hancock.

Frank J. Campbell, first mate of the British ship Springburn, loading at Hadlock, shot a longshoreman, name unknown. He says the gang provoked a fight, and after he knocked down two, the rest laid for him among the lumber piles. He warned them when they attacked, and shot when they came too near. The wounded man's condition is serious. Campbell was brought to jail at Port Townsend, where he will be tried.

The following are recent decisions in workman's cases before the law courts: The Full Court, sitting at Vancouver, has handed down a written decision in the case of Lee vs. Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company. The case itself was an appeal from an arbitrator's award under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and was dismissed verbally by their lordships when it first came up about two weeks ago. The written decision deals with the subject from the points of law, and in effect makes the sweeping statement that arbitrators' decisions of this kind should be regarded as final.

A case of considerable local interest has just been terminated at Grand Forks, being that of J. Madden vs. the Granby Company, the plaintiff claiming damages for injuries inflicted at the Granby plant on the 16th of November last by being struck by the big traveling crane. The case was disposed of by W. H. P. Clement of that place, who was appointed arbitrator by Mr. Justice Morrison, the award of the arbitrator being that the plaintiff should receive $10 per week during the time of disability.

After ten weeks of strife, peace again prevails along Tacoma's waterfront. Last Saturday an agreement was reached by which the members of Tacoma union No. 306, International Longshoremen, have withdrawn from the strike which was inaugurated against the stevedoring company of McCabe & Hamilton in Tacoma April 5 last. According to the understanding, McCabe & Hamilton will hereafter fail to recognize the union. However, the strikers will be taken back as individuals, but it is expressly stated that in so doing it will not result in the displacement of the non-union men who are now in the company's employ and who desire to retain their positions. Since the strike started, over a disagreement as to wages in Seattle, the local longshoremen going out because McCabe & Hamilton refused to pay the fine imposed upon them for loading the British steamer Ocean Monarch with non-union workmen at Seattle, it is understood the firm has paid out in wages about $30,000.

A pronounced break in the ranks of the strikers in Chicago, occurred last Monday for the first time since the strike began many weeks ago. There were numerous instances where striking teamsters applied individually for former positions without waiting for the strike to be formally declared off. This was especially true in the lumber yards. George K. Wenig, of the Wenig Teaming Company, said: "Many of my old teamsters have asked for their positions. Not one of them said anything about deliveries to the boycotted firms. I have done nothing yet in the matter and shall do nothing until I consult with other employees."

A return just issued shows that during the past 52 weeks the Glasgow Corporation tramways have carried 193,711,338 passengers, or a weekly average of 3,725,218. The receipts amount to £748,518, or a weekly average of £14,394, being an increase of £40,770. There are now 72½ miles of double track open for traffic, being three miles more than at this time last year.

Judge Anglin has decided in the case of the Pere Marquette railway officials that the alien law of Canada is ultra vires of parliament. His judgment is based on the ground that parliament has no power to deport aliens by force to foreign territory. It is a question whether Justice Anglin's decision does not declare the whole statue ultra vires or merely the deportation clause. If it merely refers to the deportation clause then the adoption of a fine could be used instead of deportation. The decision of Justice Anglin also raises the question as to the deportation of immigrants which is going on all the time. Then there is the deportation of Chinese and extradition proceedings, all of which may be affected by Justice Anglin's judgment. Referring to Judge Anglin's recent decision that the alien labor law is ultra vires of the Dominion parliament, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said in the House of Commons on Monday that the opinion of one judge did not make jurisprudence in this country, and the government would seek the very best authority upon the point.

A question that is just now agitating the Southern and Eastern States, and is making itself felt on the Pacific Coast, is the large influx of Japanese coolies to work on the Panama canal. The United States war department has announced the intention to bring 3,000 Chinese coolies to the Panama strip, and an equal number of Japanese coolies. This importation, it is said, is to be experimental. If they work well, other importations will follow until 10,000 yellow men are on the ground. What is to prevent this cheap labor drifting into the States? is the question being asked. The exclusion law prevents the Chinese but there is no exclusion law for the Japanese coolies, and this is causing the alarm, as it is considered a menace to the standard of labor as now established. It would bring the workmen of the East and South, and of the Middle West, face to face with a problem that has troubled the Pacific Coast ever since the Chinese began coming to these shores. Mayor Schmitz, San Francisco, said in a recent interview: "I would sooner see the bars let down to the Chinese than to witness unrestricted Japanese immigration. The Chinese are dangerous enough, but the Japanese with their education, American manners and cheap labor, would soon drive all competition out of business."

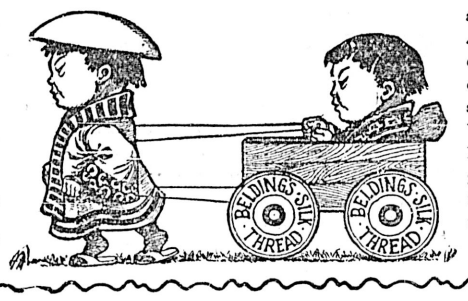
The Postmen's Federation of Great Britain, whose annual meeting was held recently in Bristol, is a national organization intended to fulfil the same functions for postmen as an ordinary trades union does for other classes of workmen. The chief difference lies in the methods by which its objects are attained. The ordinary trades union has to depend on the strike as the ultimate weapon for enforcing its claims. The Postmen's Federation, on the other hand, hopes to accomplish its mission by means of deputations to departmental administrative chiefs and Parliamentary commissions of inquiry. The federation was established fourteen years ago, and has steadily increased until it now boasts of a membership of 29,206. It is the only trade union for postmen, and has 803 branches throughout the United Kingdom, its northernmost branch being Lerwick; southernmost Jersey; easternmost Lowestoft; and westernmost, Tralee.

Secretaries of unions will confer a favor upon the labor editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to the Colonist.

Make Sewing Easy.

The woman, who does her own sewing and embroidery, should insist on having Belding's Silks. They sew smoothly, easily—because they are free of kinks and knots. They won't break—because they are all pure, tough silk, evenly twisted and spooled.

Belding's Spool Silks



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Smelting Works at Ladysmith, Vancouver Island

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, DUNCANS STATION, General Manager

THOS. KIDDIE, LADYSMITH, Smelter Manager

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

SUBURBAN TRAIN SERVICE

Taking Effect Tuesday, June 20th, 1905.

BETWEEN VICTORIA, SHAWNIGAN LAKE AND INTERMEDIATE STATIONS.

Leave Victoria.		Leave Koenig's (Shawnigan Lake).
9:00 a. m., 2:00 a. m., 4:00 p.m.	.....Sunday.....	10:42 a. m., 6:30 p. m.
9:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m.	.....Monday.....	7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m.
6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m.	.....Tuesday....	7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m.
6.00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m.	.....Wednesday...	7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 6:30 p. m.
6.00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m.	.....Thursday....	7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m.
6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m.	.....Friday.....	7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 7:50 p. m.
6:00 a. m., 9:00 a. m., 4:00 p. m.	.....Saturday....	7:25 a. m., 10:42 a. m., 6:30 p. m.

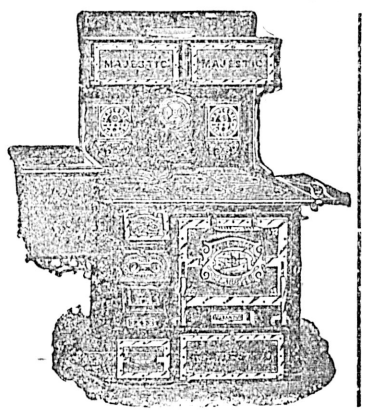
FARE FROM VICTORIA TO SHAWNIGAN LAKE and return, $1.00. Ten-Trip Family Tickets, $2.50 each.

FARE FROM VICTORIA TO GOLDSTREAM and return, 50c. Ten-Trip Family Tickets, $1.75 each.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, - Traffic Manager

GEORGE POWELL & CO.

AGENTS



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